The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The cutting down of rates on the western roads continues.

—Cardinal McCloskey yesterday returned to New York fully restored to health.

—The Rev. John S. C. Abbott is dangerously ill at his home in New Haven, Conn.

—The Jarrett and Palmer express train leaves New York to-day to reach San Francisco on Sunday.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad made another reduction in the fare from New York to Chicago, yesterday. The tickets now are fifteen dollars.

—Dr. Wm. Stevens Perry, President of Hobart College, New York, was elected Bishop of Iowa, by the Episcopal Convention in session at Des Moines, yesterday.

—The parties who are about to contest Stewart's will claim to be true third cousins of the deceased, their grandfather and the grandfather of Mr. Stewart having as alleged, been brothers.

—The British Lawmakers have adjourned over for that great national event, the Derby Day. The English member of Parliament would risk the defeat of a ministry sooner than miss the race for the Derby stakes.

—In the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court there is one of interest from its antiquity and appropriateness to the centennial year. It is favorable to the payment of a claim for the cost of an expedition fitted out during the war of the Revolution, and the court decides that the claimant is also entitled to interest upon it, probably for about a hundred years.

—There is no barometer more sensitive to changes in the political atmosphere than the London Stock Board, and the stiffening of the price of Turkish securities Tuesday is an encouraging evidence that the sudden change of Sultans is regarded as an improvement. The fact is no change can make matters much worse, and the elevation of Murad will at least postpone the financial crash. Russia and Germany must, in all decency, give the young man a chance.

—Though the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly, at Savannah, Ga., adjourned without taking any definite action in regard to organic union with the Assembly of the North, the act must be understood solely as a piece of coquetry, in no wise calculated to affect the usual result. The Northern Assembly has been making advances for some years, and those in other, in bashful fashion, has staved off the "pop direct" for a good while, it is bound to come sooner or later, and the Southern Church will not have the courage to answer it with a negative.

—The labors of Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey in Great Britain are still bearing fruit. An effort is now making among the evangelical Christians in Dublin, Ireland, to erect a hall in that city which may be made the center of united effort in the evangelization of Ireland. Agencies will also be carried on among the sailors on behalf of fallen women. The London *News* says that "Mr. Moody is understood to take an interest in the success of the movement, and besides giving a handsome sum, has lately spent some days in New York in seeking to advocate its claims on American Christians. The sum of $20,000 is still required to defray the cost of the undertaking."

—The *United Presbyterian* dabbles in politics just a little, and speaks the truth when it says: "It is proposed that the coming Presidential campaign shall be carried on upon the basis of reform. That is good. But when it is urged that this must be the great qualification of the candidates, the argument becomes drivel and nonsense. There are great principles of statesmanship upon which all intelligent action must be based, and which must be considered and maintained, whether there is reform technically, so-called, or not. When these are appropriately regarded, and when men are chosen who will rightly seek to carry them out and promote them, the reform will come of itself. A simple effort at reform, uncombined with or unsubordinated to dignified ability in statesmanship, will inevitably dwindle down into utter contempt."

—The following is the ode written by Wm. Cullen Bryant for the occasion of the presentation of the flag from the ladies of New York to adorn the Museum Pavilion, at the Centennial, on Tuesday:

This flag, by gentle fingers wrought,
That with the breath of summer plays,
May its fair drapery only float
O'er happy crowds on festal days.

And far, oh far! may be the hour
That calls the children of the land
Amid the battle's iron shower
To bear it with a fearless hand.

Yet, when the foes of freedom fling
The bolts of war with deadly aim,
A million gallant hearts shall spring
To shield its sacred folds from shame.

—The New York *Sun* started the story that Col. Scott had purchased a controlling interest in the New York *World*, and this is the way the *World* hits back: "If this interesting information, which we find in the *Sun* (where most people can usually find new and surprising intelligence about their own affairs), were correct, 'our great Pennsylvania and Texas railroad man' would have done a very sensible thing, and would have bettered, as well as followed, the example set him by such 'heavy operators' as Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, of steamship-contract fame; Mr. Cyrus W. Field, of cable renown; Mr. Conkling, Radical politician, and Mr. C. P. Huntington, of the Central Pacific Railroad, who are commonly reputed to have advanced the necessary capital, or a good deal of it, for re-establishing the shattered prosperity of the *Sun* newspaper as a quasi-Democratic journal in New York, with Mr. Dana at its head—after that amiable and accomplished journalist had learned by a disastrous experience the futility of attempting to found a Republican journal in Chicago."

—To the "noises" with which Exhibition visitors get familiar, such as the ringing of the cannon morning, noon, and night, blowing of steam whistles, rattling of cars, not to omit the more delicate sounds of music by the bands, and even the falling of the spray from the fountain in the middle of the center lake, was added yesterday the brav of the enormous fog horn in front of the United States building, bearing the enphemistic name of "The Syren." It is here on exhibition, under the direction of the Lighthouse Board, and Col. Clay, the efficient Chief of the Centennial Guard, proposes to utilize the sound, which can be worked up to a power of being heard sixty miles away by having it blown as a signal to visitors, exhibitors and workmen within the Exhibition grounds. It will signal every day hereafter, at nine in the morning, for the opening of the visitor's gates, and at six at night as notice to the visitors to leave the buildings. At half-past six o'clock p. m., the signal will be for closing the buildings and gates. Between eleven and four in the day those interested in such matters can study the sound, and others with nerves will be deafened until they get used to a sound which suggests, for all the world, an elephantine donkey.

—England is watching with much solicitude the struggle between the Californians and their unwelcome Chinese neighbors. While the Celestials have crowded into San Francisco in larger numbers than elsewhere, they are also emigrating to British Columbia, Australia and British colonies of South Africa. The *Pall Mall Gazette* treats the problem dispassionately, and thinks it far easier to understand the evils complained of by the Californians than it is to remedy them. It points out that to rescind the Burlingame treaty and let each country exclude the people of the other would be a calamity which can scarcely be thought of, and that to frame a one-sided treaty which would give Americans the freedom of China, while prohibiting the immigration of Chinamen into the United States, would be as impracticable as unjust. What adds to the difficulty of this difficult problem is that if the gates of the United States should be shut against the flood of Chinese cheap labor it would pour into the British dominions more rapidly than ever. Yet the *Gazette* states very positively that whatever American merchants may do the English will never consent to rescind their treaties with China in order to keep Chinamen away from their dependencies, hence they congratulate themselves that the embarrassing experiment is being made on so large a scale in this country.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The Reunion at Philadelphia—Grand Parade and Installation of Officers To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—It is estimated that at least ten thousand visiting Knights Templar are in the city to-day, having come to participate in to-morrow's parade, and other Commanderies are arriving to-day. Nearly all are quartered in the hotels of the city, and the principal streets are lively with delegations moving from one point to another, accompanied by bands of music. The United States Marine Band accompanies one of the Washington Commanderies. This evening Philadelphia Commandery No. 2 will give a grand reception at Horticultural Hall in honor of the Templar reunion. To-morrow morning at eight o'clock the Knights will form in line for parade, and at nine o'clock the procession will move. Already a very large number of people from abroad are here for the special purpose of witnessing the parade.

At half past two o'clock to-morrow afternoon the installation of Grand officers of the R. E. Grand Comandery of Pennsylvania will take place at the Academy of Music, and in the evening there will be a reception and promenade concert in the Academy of Music and Horticultural Hall. The two buildings are to be connected by the bridge in the usual manner.

FIRST EDITION.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

NEW YORK, May 31.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day the Moderator announced the receipt of a private letter from Rev. B. M. Smith, Moderator of the Southern Assembly. The letter stated that the Southern Assembly's original action was adopted irrespective of the telegram from the Northern Assembly, which, though unofficially announced to the Committee of the Whole, was not officially brought before the Assembly for action until the paper of the Committee on Bills and Overtures had been adopted. The reply, containing their former action, was sent to the Northern Assembly, and prayer was offered in thanksgiving to God for bringing both Assemblies to this unanimous conclusion.

The report on the American Peace Society, commending the principles and objects of the society, and praying for the time to come when Christian peace shall prevail throughout the world, was adopted.

Rev. John A. Hall offered a resolution strongly denouncing the desecration of the Sabbath by the railroads of the country, as fraught with the most serious consequences to our civil and religious future as a people. Laid on the table.

The report on Benevolent Work of the Church, after a few alterations, was adopted.

The collection for the Witherspoon monument amounted to $405. The Assembly was then adjourned.

The M. E. General Conference.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—Bishop Merrill presided at the Conference. The report of the Committee on the State of the Church recommends the appointment of a commission of two bishops, four ministers and three laymen to make suitable provision for holding an Ecumenical Council was adopted.

Report No. 1, of the Committee on Boundaries, in regard to organization and division of conferences, was considered and adopted. The order as adopted is as follows: 1. No petition, resolution or memorial asking for or involving the division of conferences or the organization of new conferences, and that may be hereafter adopted by organized conferences, or the absorption of conferences already existing, shall be entertained by the General Conference, until it has been passed upon by the annual conferences immediately affected by such proposed action. 2. No proposition for any change in conference boundaries shall be entertained by the General Conference until due notice shall have been given by the annual conference desiring such change, of a majority of the presiding elders thereof to the conference or conferences that would be affected by such proposed action. 2. Any two or more conferences that may be mutually interested in the readjustment of their common boundaries may at any time raise a joint commission consisting of five members from each conference immediately interested, and the decision of such joint commission, when it shall be approved by the bishop or bishops who may preside in those conferences at their sessions next ensuing, shall be final, but if the commission appointed shall fail to agree, or the presiding bishops shall not concur, then the case, with its facts, together with the records of the commission, shall come to the General Conference for final adjudication.

An order was adopted providing for the payment of the expenses of members of judicial conferences by Book Concerns, the provision to apply to conferences heretofore as well as hereafter to be held.

Bishop Harris, editor of the Discipline, was authorized to make any verbal changes necessary in the new edition of the Discipline, provided such changes do not alter the meaning and intention of the conference. The Bishops were authorized to add two of their own number to the commission of twelve on fraternity and union.

A report and recommendation from the Committee on the Metropolitan (Washington City) Church, that the Bishops be authorized to appoint an financial agent, who shall be clothed with plenary power to raise funds necessary to pay off debts hanging over the Metropolitan Church," which debts amount to $35,000, led to considerable debate.

Dr. Hartfield opposed the proposition, saying there was no reason why a special agent should be appointed to beg for this church, as it has particular claims on the church at large to pay off its debts.

Dr. Newman, Judge Cooley and Gen. J. B. Weaver spoke in favor of the report and he recommendation, which were finally adopted.

A resolution was adopted to send to the annual conferences a proposition to change the second restriction rule, (paragraph 940 of the Discipline), describing the representation in the General Conference by fixing the minimum of ministerial representation at not less than one for every ninety-nine members of an annual conference. The present minimum of ministerial representation is not less than one for every forty-two members. No change is proposed in the lay representation.

The report of the special committee to consider and submit to the Conference a code of ecclesiastical jurisprudence and procedure" was taken up. The "code" as reported by the committee consists of six articles, divided into fifty sections. Article 2 vests the judicial power of the M. E. Church in a parish court for each pastoral charge, a district court within the bounds of each presiding elder's district, a conference court within the bounds of each annual Conference, a court of appeals, and one supreme ecclesiastical court, and defines the constitution and powers of each court.

It was stated that this was an important matter, more so than any which had been before the conference, and it should receive serious consideration. A member questioned whether a quorum was present. Bishop Ames demanded a call of the house, which was had, and two hundred and forty-seven delegates (considerably more than a quorum) answered to their names. The reading of the "Code" was begun and continued nearly through article 2, when, on motion of Rev. R. Wheatley, further consideration of the report was indefinitely postponed.

The bishops were then authorized to appoint a commission of five to consider the "Code" and report to the next General Conference.

At the suggestion of Bishop Harris, the Secretary of the Conference was directed to make up the journal of to-day's proceedings so as to omit any record of indefinite postponement of the "Code," and to state that it was referred to a commission to consider and report.

A motion to adjourn *sine die* was made and carried. Bishop Janes then briefly congratulated the delegates on their harmonious session, and acknowledged the kindness and courtesy extended the Bishops while presiding over their sessions. He inculcated constant cultivation of a Christian life, and concluding by invoking God's blessing on each. The congregation then sang "Blest be the tie that Binds." Bishop Janes led in prayer. The Doxology was sung, Bishop Scott pronounced the benediction, and the Centennial General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of 1876 was ended.

Y. M. C. Association.

CHICAGO, May 31.—A conference of the International Executive Committee of the Y. M. C. Association convened at 10 o'clock this morning at the Grand Pacific Hotel R. R. McMurney, of New York, called the convention to order, and made a very encouraging statement of the work of the committee during the past ten years.

Jos. M. McCormick, of Harrisburg, Pa., was called to the chair, and Walter C. Douglass, of St. Louis, was elected Secretary.

Interesting and highly encouraging reports of the work were presented, showing that the number of associations are largely and rapidly increasing, and that they are deepening in spiritual work, and that large numbers have been converted as the result of association effort. Questions of vital interest in the work of the Executive Committee and State organization have been discussed, and much valuable information been elicited. The topic "Organization of States" was fully discussed, and all the phases of State Christian Associations, including the Evangelistic effort, was considered. Other topics of importance will come up for discussion.

Among the prominent men in attendance are B. R. McMurray, and R. C. Morse, of New York; John Morrison, Halifax, N. S.; John T. Farwell, Chicago; H. Thane Miller, Cincinnati; Thomas R. Cree, Philadelphia; L. W. Munhall, Indianapolis; H. M. Moore, Watertown, Mass.; James S. McCormick, Harrisburg, Pa.; H. C. Wright, St. Louis; W. R. Davenport, Erie, Pa., and others. Messrs. D. L. Moody and D. W. Whittle will be present at the Conference to-morrow.

The Mollie Maguires.

POTTSVILLE, May 31.—John Donohue, of the Mollie Maguire land, has been held for trial on a charge of complicity with the murder of Gomer James, William Thomas and Jessie and William Major.

Insane from Grief.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31.—Mrs. Kittie Lennox, 332 Fletcher avenue, committed suicide by hanging last evening. She was supposed to be insane from grief caused by the recent death of two children.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Louisiana Republicans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31.—The State Convention met at noon. Judge Taylor Beattie, of Lafourche parish, was chosen permanent Chairman. The convention adopted a preamble and resolutions tendering the thanks of the Louisiana Republicans to the Republicans of the nation for the establishment of national sovereignty, favoring the nomination of a candidate for President whose personal character will afford a guarantee of honest, able, economical and effective administration of the National Government upon republican principles, but leave the delegates to Cincinnati free and untrammeled by other instructions; want established a system of Federal finance which will insure the collection of the revenues, punish all official or other frauds upon the Treasury, and bring about a steady, speedy and permanent return to the payment of specie into and out of the Treasury in all Federal transactions; advise the just apportionment of Federal appropriations for national works of internal improvement, taking into account the immense advances received by our more fortunate sister States during a period when Democratic domination denied to the Southern States their just share of the common fund. Such a measure of equalization would justify national aid to a Southern Pacific Railroad and branches to protection by levees of capital and labor employed in the culture of cotton, sugar and rice, and to the effectual navigation of the Mississippi river, its principal tributaries and its outlet; favor protection of certain national interests against the destructive competition of foreign production.

Resolved, That the assassination of many hundreds of prominent Union men in the South on account of their politics, the massacre of thousands of inoffensive colored people, the relegation of nearly all of the Southern States to the control of disloyal elements, whose treason brought about the war, and the election of a National Congress largely composed of ex-leaders of the Confederate army, indicate grave national dangers, which demand the constitutional amendments laws and the enforcement of such a policy as shall secure to every citizen of the United States, in fact as well as in name, the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, irrespective of his political views and irrespective of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Governor W. P. Kellogg, Hons. S. B. Packard, P. B. Pinchback, and W. G. Brown were elected delegates to Cincinnati.

Iowa Republicans.

DES MOINES, IOWA, May 31.—The Republican State Convention met at eleven o'clock this morning. Seven hundred and thirty-five delegates were present, making the largest political convention ever held in this State. The caucusses of delegates of the various Congressional districts selected district delegates to Cincinnati. All the delegates chosen are for Blaine, and nearly all were pledged for him before and after selection.

At two o'clock the convention reassembled. The Committee on Resolutions presented a platform, strongly endorsing the punishment of corrupt officials, favoring economy in the administration, keeping the free schools untrammelled, demanding checks on railroad corporations, &c. The most important resolutions were the following:

That we favor the attainment of a currency convertible with coin, and therefore advocate the gradual resumption of specie payments by contraction and by all other means in that direction; that in James G. Blaine we recognize a pure Republican and patriot, and one well worthy to be chosen as the standard bearer of the national Republican party in the coming campaign.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to strike the word "gradual" from the currency resolution, and add the words "and no State banks."

Just as the Convention was adjourning a resolution was offered instructing the delegates to support Blaine for President, but was withdrawn, and one instructing the delegates to vote as a unit was carried. The delegation is said to stand: Blaine, 17, Conkling, 3; Morton, 2; Blaine's friends, however, claim it as solid for him.

Peter Cooper's Reply.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Peter Cooper, in reply to the letter informing him of his nomination to the Presidency by the Greenback Convention, says:

While I most heartily thank the Convention for the great honor they have conferred upon me, kindly accepting their nomination, there is a bare possibility, if wise counsels prevail, that the sorely needed relief from the blighting effects of past unwise legislation relative to finance, which the people so earnestly seek, may yet be had through either the Republican or Democratic party, both of them meeting in National Convention at an early day. It is unnecessary for me to assure you that while I have no aspiration for the sacrificing office of Executive of this great Republic, I will most cheerfully do what I can to forward the interests of my country. I, therefore, accept your nomination conditionally, expressing the earnest hope that the Independent party may yet attain its exalted aims, while permitting me to step aside and remain in that quiet which is most congenial to my nature and my time of life.

PETER COOPER.

Maryland Democratic Conservatives.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—The Democratic Conservative State Convention assembled to-day. Col. John F. Dent was elected President. After the committee on resolutions reported that they would submit no resolutions, but only request the Convention to elect capable, honest and efficient men to the National Convention, a minority of the committee submitted a minority report, declaring that offices are created for the public good, and not as a reward for political services and spoils for the victors; favor a speedy return to specie payments, and that the delegates to St. Louis be left unpledged.

The minority report was adopted. Hon. Robert M. Lane, R. B. Carmichael, Hon. E. K. Wilson and Outerbridge Horsey were chosen delegates at large. There is no authority for intimating the preference for a candidate, but the first choice of the Democracy of Maryland is unmistakably for Bayard.

A Florida Zephyr.

SAVANNAH, GA., May 31.—The *Morning News* has received a dispatch from Madison, Fla., announcing that the State Executive Committee convened in that city to-day with closed doors. Nine counties send double delegations. The committee on credentials ruled against those favoring Senator Conover. Walls, ex-member of Congress, being ruled out, threatened vengeance. Many delegations of both factions, accompanied by bonded sportsmen, were present, all secretly armed. A fight ensued and several persons were wounded. The Sheriff of Madison county was slightly wounded in the leg by a pistol shot. Butler, of Santa Rosa, being drunk, drew a pistol to attack Conover in the committee room. The friends of Conover declare that there was a conspiracy to murder him. A fight is imminent. There are sixty-seven delegates for Conover and sixty-five for Stearns.

Missouri Democrats.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—The Democratic State Convention met at Jeffersonville to-day and selected an unpledged delegation for the National Convention. The State Central Committee fixed July 18 as the time for the convention to nominate electors.

Upon reassembling a platform was adopted embodying a resolution that it was inexpedient to adopt any resolutions respecting the currency or finances.

A resolution favoring Hendricks was offered but the Convention would not hear it read. Order was finally restored and the convention quietly adjourned.

It is said the delegates stand, Hendricks 19, Tilden 10, doubtful 1.

The "Turners" want a New Party.

ST. PAUL, May 31.—The "Turners" held a National Convention to-day, and adopted a platform for a new party, favoring specie payments, exemption of church property from taxation, and exclusion of sectarianism for public schools. The "Turners" say they will not affiliate with either Republican or Democratic party, if the new party can be fairly started.

Tennessee Democrats.

NASHVILLE, May 31.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day, and chose a delegation for St. Louis, which, with two or three exceptions, is solid for Hendricks. The platform denied specie payments, repeal of the resumption act, treasury notes for national bank currency. A resolution was passed expressing a preference for Hendricks.

Senator Anthony Renominated.

PROVIDENCE, May 31.—The Republican members of the General Assembly in caucus to-day nominated Henry B. Anthony for United States Senator.

Alabama Democrats.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 31.—The Democratic State Convention to-day renominated Gov. G. S. Houston.

—The Khedive of Egypt made a departure like that which is now before Mehemet Murad, (Turkey's new Sultan,) and won the game. This is a precedent that may be followed.

SECOND EDITION.

BLAINE'S INVESTIGATION.

Overhauling the Private Business of the Ex-Speaker.

A Book-Keeper's Irrelevant but Interesting Story.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Before the House Judiciary Committee to-day Warren Fisher, Jr., of Boston, testified that he never said he gave Blaine $130,000 in bonds of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad without consideration, nor had he ever said anything of this nature, nor had he as a matter of fact ever given Blaine $130,000 in bonds without consideration. He never sold any bonds to Col. Tom Scott, and never saw him but once in his life, and that was in 1861. Witness never sold any bonds to Blaine, but sold him some stock; understood that Blaine owned some of the bonds, and thinks that Blaine himself told him so; does not know what he did with them, and does not know that any of them found their way to the Union Pacific Company.

Mr. Hunton read the witness a report in the papers that he said he gave Mr. Blaine $130,000 in bonds without consideration, and asked witness if he said so. Witness testified that he never said so, or anything like it.

By Mr. Frye—As a matter of fact, did you ever give Mr. Blaine $130,000 in bonds without consideration?

Witness—No, sir. Witness never was connected with the Union Pacific Company; don't know Morton, Bliss & Co., and never had any transaction with them. The bonds spoken of by witness as being owned by Blaine were for other parties.

Elisha Atkins, of Boston, testified that he had been a director of the Union Pacific Company since 1869, and had been a member of the Executive Committee all the time, except in 1871. He first knew about Fort Smith & Little Rock bonds in 1871. When an order came to the treasurer to pay a draft of Morton, Bliss & Co.'s for $64,000 for seventy-five of them, owned by Colonel Thomas A. Scott, he understood it was in lieu of paying a large salary to Scott. Scott was

Of Immense Value to the Road,

and increased the market value of its securities. He always supposed that Scott took hold of the Union Pacific in order to make a connection to the Pacific coast for the Pennsylvania Central road. The bonds of the Little Rock road were worth about sixty; think that was their general value at that time, although knows that some were sold as low as seventy-five. Witness would not have sold his own for sixty at that time, but made a mistake by not doing so. If the arrangement had been carried through the Southern Security Company put the bonds would have been very cheap at sixty. No bonus accompanied the sale of Scott's bonds. Witness knew that some enquiry was made in the Board of Directors about the purchase of these bonds, and a satisfactory explanation was given; never heard that an investigation would involve Blaine.

James Mulligan, of Boston, testified that he was Treasurer of the Little Rock, but was formerly bookkeeper for a firm in which Mr. Fisher was partner; knew of a sale of Ft. Smith bonds that went into the hands of Mr. Blaine; knows of no particular sale of seventy-five bonds to Mr. Blaine. On the transactions there were one hundred and thirty thousand of bonds, and the sale of them netted Mr. Fisher forty-five per cent. on their par value.

Witness attempted to explain this transaction, that Mr. Frye, on behalf of Mr. Blaine, objected to it, on the grounds that related to quite a number of persons in Maine for whom Blaine transacted somebusiness, and whenever the committee was ready to go into that, Blaine would take the stand as a witness and explain the whole transaction.

Much time was spent on this point, during which witness made some statements about the matter not very intelligible to the committee.

Some members of the committee not understanding all the testimony given by witness, who spoke in a low tone of voice, and who proceeded many of his statements sometimes not very clearly, the stenographer was directed to have his testimony written out for the use of the committee, and his further examination was postponed till to-morrow.

After the adjournment of the committee Atkins stated that he never told Mulligan that seventy-five bonds were sold by Blaine & Co. Scott, who got them all; was the Union Pacific Company, but that in the conversation alluded to it was Mulligan himself who made this assertion. Atkins and Fisher will again take the stand to-morrow for examination on this point.

The following are the main portions of Mr. Mulligan's statement. He testified that he was bookkeeper and cashier for the Adams Sugar Refining Company, in which Fisher was a partner, and had charge of accounts for Mr Fisher of transactions in the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad bonds. Question—Do you know anything about the sale of any Little Rock & Fort Smith bonds by Mr. Fisher? Answer—Yes, sir.

Q.—To whom were they sold? A.—They were sold through Mr. Blaine to parties in Maine.

Q.—State their names? (Objected to by Mr. Frye, and the question was withdrawn.)

Q.—Can you state whether the number of bonds sold to persons in Maine through Blaine amounted to seventy-five? A.—Yes, they amounted to twice that number.

Q.—Do you know of any sale of bonds by Fisher or Caldwell to Thos. A. Scott? A.—No, sir. I do not know about any bonds sold outside further than those sold through Blaine to his friends in Maine.

Q.—How much did those bonds bring? A.—They netted Fisher forty-five cents on the dollar.

Q.—Was there any bonus accompanying the sales of those bonds? A.—I think they purchase of the bonds had been in addition to them stock or something else of the company's? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—For instance, if Fisher sold ten $1,000 bonds and got forty-five cents on the dollar for them, did he transfer along with them any other bonds or stock? A.—Yes.

Q.—How much? A.—Sometimes more and sometimes less.

Q.—What was the usual amount of stock given as a bonus? A.—Suppose a man paid $50,000 in cash for fifty first mortgage bonds, he received the bonds, $50,000, in common stock, and $50,000 in preferred stock. A.—Some got more and some less.

Q.—What was the value of the stock? A.—I do not know whether there was any value to it. Mr. Blaine made the contract for them (objected to by Mr. Frye.)

Mr. Hunton to witness—Tell us the transaction without mentioning names.

The witness—I cannot tell you about that. I cannot tell you the value of the stock, because two parties got the benefit of it.

Mr. Hunton—I will get at it in another way. Mr. A. comes into Mr. Fisher's office and buys ten bonds of the Little Rock & Ft. Smith Railroad Company, the par value of which was ten thousand dollars. Mr. Fisher gets for this party five hundred dollars, and along with the bonds gives ten thousand dollars of par value in preferred stock and ten thousand dollars of par value in common stock. A.—Yes.

Q.—So that instead of the purchaser getting bonds to the amount of $10,000 he gets those bonds, representing $10,000, preferred stock presenting $10,000 and common stock representing $10,000? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—So that the stock and bonds which represented at par value thirty thousand dollars brought only forty-five hundred dollars? A.—There was a third party to be paid out of it, and I cannot give you the particulars without stating how it was.

Q.—Who was that third party who got a portion of the pay?

The witness—I understand that that is objected to.

Mr. Frye—I object to going into that Blaine transaction.

Mr. Hunton—I am endeavoring to ascertain from witness the value of the bonds, which value here I have got by an actual sale. Witness—You want to get at the market value of those bonds?

Mr. Hunton—What Fisher sold the bonds for. The witness—All that I know is what my books show and what Fisher got for them. They netted Fisher forty-five cents on the dollar for the amount of bonds, calling the stock valueless. But taking the bonds that were given to a third party, then the whole amount netted Fisher forty-five thousand dollars.

Q.—What was the gross amount which Fisher got in ten thousand dollars in bonds, ten thousand dollars in preferred stock and ten thousand dollars in common stock?

The witness—You want me to tell you also what the interstate party got?

Mr. Hunton—What was the cash value of those bonds?

Witness—All that I know about the price is what they netted to Fisher.

Mr. Lawrence—What did he pay this person as a commission to be paid?

The witness—I will tell you how much bonds Mr. Fisher delivered for that amount of money, how much the buyers got and how much the other party got.

Mr. Frye—I object to that.

The witness—The third party made a contract with different persons in the State of Maine.

Q.—How much did Mr. Fisher pay this third party? A.—He paid him about as much as he gave the other one. If my memory serves me right, there was about $10,000 of money paid by the parties, for which they got $133,000 of common stock, $130,000 preferred stock, and $130,000 first mortgage bonds, and the third party was to get $130,000 of land grant bonds and $32,500 first mortgage bonds for his share in the transaction. That is what Fisher gave out for this $130,000.

Q.—The transaction to which you allude involved $130,000. A.—It did.

Mr. Frye objected to the testimony as having no connection with the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. Lawrence moved to strike out of the record all that related to the sale of those bonds, except the fact that they were sold at a given price.

Mr. Hunton—The examination of this witness was undertaken for no other purpose, and has been directed to no other point than the value of these bonds in the market. (To the witness.) This sale, I understand, involved $130,000 of first mortgage bonds, $130,000 of preferred stock, and $130,000 of common stock. What was the sum realized by Fisher for that $390,000 in bonds and stock? A.—$130,000, and he had to give the third party $30,000 of land grant bonds and $32,500 of first mortgage bonds.

Q.—And from the whole transaction he realized $130,000 in money? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was there any difference of value between first mortgage bonds and land grant bonds? A.—I never heard of any.

Q.—Were other sales made on the same terms as this sale? A.—No, sir; quite different.

Q.—Was the per centage which was realized by Mr. Fisher on these other sales different from that realized on this sale? A.—It averaged about the same.

Q.—Do you know of your own knowledge, or from information derived from any body but Mr. Caldwell, of a sale of Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad bonds to Colonel Scott? A.—Mr. Atkins told me that there was $64,000 charged for seventy-five bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company, which Tom Scott had, and which he made the Union Pacific Railroad Company take from him at that price. He said that they came from Mr. Blaine. Atkins told me Blaine gave the bonus to Tom Scott, and that Tom Scott made the Union Pacific Railroad Company take them. He did not tell how Mr. Scott made the Union Pacific Railroad Company take them.

The witness, on further cross-questioning, said Mr. Atkins did not tell him how Blaine came into possession of the bonds. Atkins told him about the bonds in Boston about the early part of 1872; no one was present when he told him; afterward witness corrected himself and said he thought Fisher was present at one time when Atkins told the story to him. The witness further testified that Atkins did not tell him how Blaine came into possession of the bonds; Blaine told him that he (Blaine) had to take up the bonds for the parties in Maine; Blaine did not then mention the name of Col. Scott, and did not give witness to understand that he (Blaine) had sold them to Col. Scott.

Q.—I understood you a while ago to say that Atkins told you Blaine had sold to Mr. Scott those seventy-five bonds, and that Scott had made the Union Pacific Railroad Company take them? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And you heard from Blaine that these bonds which he sold to Scott and which he made the Union Pacific Railroad Company take were a portion of the bonds which the parties in Maine had got through him?

The Story of the Settlement.

A.—I do not understand. I prefer to state it in my own words. There were transactions between Fisher and Blaine, and Fisher was urging Blaine for a settlement. Blaine wrote to Fisher about trouble in regard to these bonds, and there was, besides, some outside settlement in which Atkins was directly interested. Letters were written back and forth between Blaine and Fisher. Mr. Fisher getting a statement of Atkins' name was used in these letters, and then Atkins told me and Fisher told me about this transaction.

Q.—You mean the transaction between Blaine, Fisher and the Union Pacific Railroad Company? A.—Yes. Fisher and Blaine were to meet for a settlement, and I was delegated by Fisher, who was sick at the time, to make the settlement for him. I met Blaine in the Parker House, Boston, and the first words he said was that he was glad he and I were going to settle this, as we could settle it very easily. "Now," said he to me, "Fisher has been writing letters about this transaction. Atkins don't know anything about it." I said: "It is not so, sir." Said he: "It is." Said I: "Did Atkins tell you so?" Said he: "He did about thirty minutes ago." Said I: "Atkins did know about it." Said Blaine: "Will you come down to Atkins' office and say so in his presence?" I said "I will," Blaine said that he had not taken his dinner yet, and I said that I would wait for him. He went into the dining room and took a bowl of soup, and then went with him to Atkins' office. Atkins was out, and Blaine sent for him. When he came in I asked Atkins if that was so. Atkins said "Mr. Blaine, I was mistaken. Mulligan did tell me that is the whole story. In this conversation Blaine brought up the same argument as to how much he had lost by these bonds, and I repeated the story that I knew Atkins had put that the bonds, and that he had got eighty cents on the dollar for them.

Q.—What was his reply to that? A.—He did not say anything. Mr. Atkins was present at the time Blaine made no reply.

The witness next testified that but one account was made of the settlement and he thought it was given to Mr. Blaine. It was made up from the memoranda of Mr. Fisher.

He certainly had nothing to do with the $64,000. He did not know that any of the 75 Little Rock bonds specifically went into the hands of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; the settlement related both to Little Rock and Northern Pacific bonds, the settlement involved a settlement between Fisher and Blaine about Little Rock bonds. The transaction with the Union Pacific Railroad Company was prior to that. It involved a settlement about Northern Pacific and Little Rock bonds.

By Mr. Blaine—Mr. Fisher and I have had business relations for nearly twenty years, and Mr. Mulligan knows very well that that settlement embraced all of them.

Mr. Hunton—The whole object of which I want to get at is the settlement which involved these Little Rock & Fort Smith bonds, a portion of which had previously gone into the hands of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. That makes the settlement legal evidence under this resolution.

Mr. Blaine—Mr. Fisher and I have had continuous business transactions, and I do not think that my private business ought to be exposed.

Witness—Some of these transactions occurred before Mr. Blaine was in Congress at all.

Q.—Was there anything in that settlement besides Little Rock & Fort Smith and Northern Pacific Railroad bonds? A.—There was a settlement about all these private matters of Blaine that was going on for a number of years.

Q.—Did this settlement embrace bonds of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company, part of which you had heard had come into the hands of Scott and have got into the hands of the Union Pacific Railroad Company? A.—The settlement which Blaine had included the Northern Pacific Railroad bonds, loans of money and dividends that were due to Blaine for something. Mr. Blaine also claimed some of these Little Rock & Fort Smith bonds as being still due to him on this transaction.

Q.—Did these bonds, which Blaine had got previously, and a portion of which you understood had gone into the hand of Scott, and thence to the hands of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, form an item in that settlement? A.—Yes. There were no bonds in the transaction Blaine claimed as an offset to a certain amount of bonds that was due to him by Fisher.

Q.—Then these bonds, a part of which went into the hands of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, did not enter at all into the settlement? A.—No, sir.

Mr. Lawrence—Then that settlement has nothing to do with this question?

Q.—Can you reproduce that settlement? A.—No, sir.

The examination of witness was here suspended, and the committee adjourned till to-morrow.

Meeting of the American Social Science Association.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The American Social Science Association began a three days' conference here this morning. Henry C. Lea, Esq., of Philadelphia, presiding. The attendance was not large. Among those present were Dr. John Hoyt, of Wisconsin; Rev. F. H. Wines and Sydney Myers, of Illinois; President D. C. Gilman, of Baltimore; Mrs. Caroline H. Dall of Boston, and F. B. Sanborn, of Concord. The morning session was taken up with the reading of reports and tributes to Adam Smith, to-day being the centennial of the publication of his work on "Wealth of Nations."

A Long Desired Railroad Completed.

The Sciota Valley Railroad was completed to Chillicothe last evening, the last twenty miles having been completed within twenty-five days. This is a realization of a hope that has existed in the Sciota Valley for the past thirty or forty years, and the towns along the line are jubilant to-night. Congratulatory telegrams are being received by the General Manager, Geo. D. Chapman, from representative men along the line. The first train from Chillicothe will be run to-morrow.

Gov. Hartranft's New Secretary.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 31.—Governor Hartranft has selected Chester N. Farr, Jr., an attorney at law of Reading, as his private Secretary, to succeed Major A. Wilson Norris, who was recently appointed State reporter. Mr. Farr, by virtue of his new office, becomes Recorder of the Board of Pardons, and all communications relative to pardons will hereafter be addressed to him.

☞For Additional Telegraphs See Fourth Page.

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

The Press on the Turkish Revolution.

LONDON, May 31.—All the London journals augur favorably for Turkey in consequence of the revolution. A special dispatch from Berlin says the newspapers there unanimously regard the change favorably, though the powers appear inclined to maintain awhile an observant attitude. They are understood to view Murad Effendi's accession to the throne with satisfaction and sympathy. The revolution is attributed to Mothat Pasha's influence.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* says the deposition of Sultan Abdul Azziz is the crowning justification of England's course on the eastern question, and will give to the arguments of the Government infinitely greater force.

Winslow Again Remanded.

LONDON, May 31.—On the application of the Government Winslow was to-day again remanded until after June 16, without date. It is learned from good authority

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.---VOL. 89.---NO. 131. THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY--$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The cutting down of rates on the western roads continues.

—Cardinal McCloskey yesterday returned to New York fully restored to health.

—The Rev. John S. C. Abbott is dangerously ill at his home in New Haven, Conn.

—The Jarrett and Palmer express train leaves New York to-day to reach San Francisco on Sunday.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad made another reduction in the fare from New York to Chicago, yesterday. The tickets now are fifteen dollars.

—Dr. Wm. Stevens Perry, President of Hobart College, New York, was elected Bishop of Iowa, by the Episcopal Convention in session at Des Moines, yesterday.

—The parties who are about to contest Stewart's will claim to be tree third cousins of the deceased, their grandfather and the grandfather of Mr. Stewart having as alleged, been brothers.

—The British Lawmakers have adjourned over for that great national event, the Derby Day. The English member of Parliament would risk the defeat of a ministry sooner than miss the race for the Derby stakes.

—In the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court there is one of interest from its antiquity and appropriateness to the centennial year. It is favorable to the payment of a claim for the cost of an expedition fitted out during the war of the Revolution, and the court decides that the claimant is also entitled to interest upon it, probably for about a hundred years.

—There is no barometer more sensitive to changes in the political atmosphere than the London Stock Board, and the stiffening of the price of Turkish securities Tuesday is an emphatic evidence that the sudden change of Sultans is regarded as an improvement. The fact is no change could make matters much worse, and the elevation of Murad will at least postpone the financial crash. Russia and Germany must, in all decency, give the young man a chance.

—Though the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly, at Savannah, Ga., adjourned without taking any definite action in regard to organic union with the Assembly of the North, the act must be understood solely as a piece of coquetry, in no wise calculated to affect the usual result. The Northern Assembly has been making advances for some years, and though the other, in bashful fashion, has staved off the "pop direct" for a good while, is is bound to come some or later, and the Southern Church will not have the courage to answer it with a negative.

—The labors of Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey in Great Britain are still bearing fruit. An effort is now in progress among the Evangelical Christians in Dublin, Ireland, to erect a hall in that city which may be made the center of united effort in the evangelization of Ireland. Efforts will also be carried on among the sailors on behalf of fallen women. The London *News* says that Mr. Moody is understood to take interest in the success of the movement, and besides giving a handsome sum, he lately spent some days in New York in seeking to advocate its claims on American Christians. The sum of $20,000 is still required to defray the cost of the undertaking."

—The *United Presbyterian* dabbles in politics just a little, and speaks the truth when it says: "It is proposed that the coming Presidential campaign shall be carried on upon the basis of reform. That is good. But when it is urged that this must be the great qualification of the candidates, the argument becomes a delusive and dishonest one. There are great principles of statesmanship upon which all intelligent action must be based, and which must be considered and maintained, whether there is reform technically, so-called, or not. When these are appropriately regarded, and when men are chosen who will rightly seek to carry them out and promote them, the reform will come of itself. A simple effort at reform, uncombined with or unsubordinated to dignified ability in statesmanship, will inevitably dwindle down into utter contempt."

—The following is the ode written by Wm. Cullen Bryant for the occasion of the presentation of the flag from the ladies of New York to adorn the Woman's Pavilion, at the Centennial, on Tuesday:

This flag, by gentle fingers wrought,
That with the breath of summer plays,
Must in its fair drapery only fit at
Our happy crowds on festal days.

And far, oh far! may be the hour
That calls the children of the land
Amid the battle's iron shower
To bear it with a fearless hand.

Yet, when the foes of freedom fling
The bolts of war with deadly aim,
A million gallant hearts shall spring
To shield its sacred folds from shame.

—The New York *Sun* started the story that Gen. Butler had purchased a controlling interest in the New York *World*, and this is the way the *World* hits back: "If this interesting information, which we find in the *Sun* (where most people can usually find amusing and surprising intelligence about their own affairs), were correct, 'our great Pennsylvania and Texas railroad man' would have done a very sensible thing, and would have bettered, as well as followed, the example set him by such 'heavy operators' as Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, of steamship-contract fame; Mr. Cyrus W. Field, of cable renown; Mr. Conkling, Radical politician, and Mr. C. P. Huntington, of the Central Pacific Railroad, who are commonly reputed to have advanced the necessary capital, or a good deal of it, for re-establishing the shattered prosperity of the New-yorkers as a quasi-Democratic journal in New York, with Mr. Dana at its head, after that amiable and accomplished journalist had learned by disastrous experience the futility of attempting to found a Republican journal in Chicago."

—To the "noises" with which Exhibition visitors get familiar, such as the ringing of the chimes morning, noon, and night, blowing of steam whistles, rattling of cars, not to omit the more delicate sounds of music by the bands, and even the falling of the spray from the fountain in the middle of the center lake, was added yesterday the brav of the enormous fog horn in front of the United States building, bearing the euphemistic name of "The Syren." It is here on exhibition, under the direction of the Lighthouse Board, and Col. Clay, the efficient Chief of the Centennial Guard, proposes to utilize the sound, which can be worked up to a power of being heard sixty miles away by having it blown as a signal to visitors, exhibitors and workmen within the Exhibition grounds. It will signal every day hereafter, at nine in the morning, for the opening of the visitor's gates, and at six at night as notice to the visitors to leave the buildings. At half-past six o'clock P. M., the signal will be for closing the buildings and gates. Between eleven and four in the day those interested in such matters can study the sound, and others with nerves will be deafened until they get used to a sound which suggests, for all the world, an elephantine donkey.

—England is watching with much solicitude the struggle between the Californians and their unwelcome Chinese neighbors. While the Celestials have crowded into San Francisco in larger numbers than elsewhere, they are also emigrating to British Columbia, Australia and British colonies of South Africa. The *Pall Mall Gazette* treats the problem dispassionately, and thinks it far easier to understand the evils complained of by the Californians than it is to remedy them. It points out that to rescind the Burlingame treaty and let each country exclude the people of the other would be a calamity which can scarcely be thought of, and that to frame a one-sided treaty which would give Americans the freedom of China, while prohibiting the immigration of Chinamen into the United States, would be as impracticable as unjust. What saddles the British interest in this difficult problem is that if the gates of the United States should be shut against the flood of Chinese cheap labor it would pour into the British dominions more rapidly than ever. Yet the *Gazette* states very positively that whatever American merchants may do the English will never consent to rescind their treaties with China in order to keep Chinamen away from their dependencies, hence they congratulate themselves that the embarrassing experiment is being made on so large a scale in this country.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The Reunion at Philadelphia—Grand Parade and Installation of Officers To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—It is estimated that at least ten thousand visiting Knights Templar are in the city to-day, having come to participate in to-morrow's parade, and other Commanderies are arriving to-day. Nearly all are quartered in the hotels of the city, and the principal streets are lively with delegations moving from one point to another, accompanied by bands of music. The United States Marine Band accompanies one of the Washington Commanderies. This evening Philadelphia Commandery No. 2 will give a grand reception at Horticultural Hall in honor of the Templar reunion. To-morrow morning at eight o'clock the Knights will form in line for parade, and at nine o'clock the procession will move. Already a very large number of people from abroad are here for the special purpose of witnessing the parade.

At half past two o'clock to-morrow afternoon the installation of Grand officers of the R. E. Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania will take place at the Academy of Music, and in the evening there will be a reception and promenade concert in the Academy of Music and Horticultural Hall. The two buildings are to be connected by the bridge in the usual manner.

FIRST EDITION.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

NEW YORK, May 31.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day the Moderator announced the receipt of a private letter from Rev. B. M. Smith, Moderator of the Southern Assembly. The letter stated that the Southern Assembly's original action was adopted irrespective of the telegram from the Northern Assembly, which, though unofficially announced to the Committee of the Whole, was not officially brought before the Assembly for action until the paper of the Committee on Bills and Overtures had been adopted. The reply, containing their former action, was sent to the Northern Assembly, and prayer was offered in thanksgiving to God for bringing both Assemblies to this unanimous conclusion.

The report on the American Peace Society, commending the principles and objects of the society, and praying for the time to come when Christian peace shall prevail throughout the world, was adopted.

Rev. John A. Hall offered a resolution strongly denouncing the desecration of the Sabbath by the railroads of the country, as fraught with the most serious consequences to our civil and religious future as a people. Laid on the table.

The report on Benevolent Work of the Church, after a few alterations, was adopted.

The collection for the Witherspoon monument amounted to $405. The Assembly was then adjourned.

The M. E. General Conference.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—Bishop Merrill presided at the Conference. The report of the Committee on the State of the Church recommends the appointment of a commission of two bishops, four ministers and three laymen to make suitable provision for holding an Ecumenical Council was adopted.

Report No. 1, of the Committee on Boundaries, in regard to organization and division of conferences, was considered and adopted. The order as adopted is as follows: 1. No petition, resolution or memorial asking for or involving the division of conferences or the organization of new conferences out of territory already occupied by organized conferences, or the absorption of conferences already existing, shall be entertained by the General Conference, until it has been passed upon by the annual conferences immediately affected by such proposed action. 2. No proposition for any change in conference boundaries shall be entertained by the General Conference until due notice shall have been given by the annual conferences desiring such change, or a majority of their presiding officers thereof to the conference or conferences that would be affected by such proposed action. 2. Any two or more conferences that may be mutually interested in the temporary union of their common boundaries may at any time raise a joint commission consisting of five members from each conference immediately interested, and the decision of such joint commission, when it shall be approved by the bishop or bishops who may preside in those conferences at their sessions next ensuing, shall be final. The commission so appointed shall fail to agree, or the presiding bishops shall not concur, then the case, with its facts, together with the records of the commission, shall come to the General Conference for final adjudication.

An order was adopted providing for the payment of the expenses of members of judicial conference by the Book Concern, the provision to apply to conferences heretofore as well as hereafter to be held.

Bishop Harris, editor of the Discipline, was authorized to make any verbal changes necessary in the new edition of the Discipline, provided such changes do not alter the meaning and intention of the conference. The Bishops were authorized to add to of their own number to the commission of twelve on fraternity and union.

A report and recommendation from the Committee on the Metropolitan (Washington City) Church, "that the Bishops be authorized to appoint a financial agent, who shall be clothed with plenary power to raise funds necessary to pay off debts hanging over the Metropolitan Church," which debts amount to $55,000, led to consider able debate.

Dr. Hartfield opposed the proposition, saying there was no reason why a specific agent should be appointed to beg for this church. It has no particular claims on the church at large to pay off its debts.

Dr. Newman, Judge Cooley and Gen. J. B. Weaver spoke in favor of the report and the recommendation, which were finally adopted.

A Committee was adopted to send to the annual conferences a proposition to change the second restriction rule, (paragraph 940 of the Discipline,) prescribing the representation in the General Conference by fixing the minimum of ministerial representation at not less than one for every ninety-nine members of an annual conference. The present minimum of ministerial representation is one to three hundred and forty-five members. No change is proposed in the lay representation.

The report of the special committee to consider and submit to the Conference "A code of ecclesiastical jurisprudence and procedure" was taken up. The "code" as reported by the committee consists of six articles, divided into fifty sections. Article 1 vests the judicial power of the M. E. Church in a parish court for each pastoral charge, a district court within the bounds of each presiding elder's district, a conference court within the bounds of each annual Conference, a court of appeals, and one supreme ecclesiastical court, and defines the constitution and powers of each court.

It was stated that this was an important matter, more so than any which had been before the convention, and it should receive serious consideration. A number questioned whether a quorum was present. Bishop Ames demanded a call of the house, which was had, and two hundred and forty-seven delegates (considerably more than a quorum) answered to their names. The reading of the "Code" was begun and continued nearly through article 2, when, on motion of Rev. R. Wheatley, further consideration of the report was indefinitely postponed.

The bishops were then authorized to appoint a commission of five to consider the "Code" and report to the next General Conference.

At the suggestion of Bishop Harris, the Secretary of the Conference was directed to make up the journal of to-day's proceedings so as to omit any record of indefinite postponement of the "Code," and to state that it was referred to a commission to consider and report.

A motion to adjourn *sine die* was made and carried. Bishop Janes then briefly congratulated the delegates on their harmonious session, and acknowledged the kindness and courtesy extended the Bishops while presiding over their sessions. He inculcated constant cultivation of a Christian life, and concluding by invoking God's blessing on each. The congregation rose and sang "Blest be the tie that Binds." Bishop Janes led in prayer. The Doxology was sung, Bishop Scott pronounced the benediction, and the Centennial General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of 1876 was ended.

Y. M. C. Association.

CHICAGO, May 31.—A conference of the International Executive Committee of the Y. M. C. Association convened at 10 o'clock this morning at the Grand Pacific Hotel R. R. McMurney, of New York, called the convention to order, and made a very encouraging state ment of the work of the committee during the past ten years.

Jos. M. McCormick, of Harrisburg, Pa., was called to the chair, and Walter C. Douglass, of St. Louis, was elected Secretary.

Interesting and highly encouraging reports of the work were presented, showing that the number of associations are largely and rapidly increasing, and that they are deepening in spiritual work, and that large numbers have been converted as the result of association effort. Questions of vital interest in the work of the Executive Committee and State organization have been discussed, and much valuable information been elicited. The topic "Organization of States" was fully discussed, and all the phases of State Christian Associations, including the Evangelistic effort, was considered. Other topics of importance will come up for discussion.

Among the prominent men in attendance are B. R. McMurray, and R. C. Morse, of New York; John Morrison, Halifax, N. S.; John T. Farwell, Chicago; H. Thane Miller, Cincinnati; Thomas R. Cree, Philadelphia; L. W. Munhall, Indianapolis; H. M. Moore, Watertown, Mass.; James S. McCormick, Harrisburg, Pa.; H. C. Wright, St. Louis; W. R. Davenport, Erie, Pa., and others. Messrs. D. L. Moody and D. W. Whittle will be present at the Conference to-morrow.

The Mollie Maguires.

POTTSVILLE, May 31.—John Donohue, of the Mollie Maguire band, has been held for trial on a charge of complicity with the murder of Gomer James, William Thomas and Jessie and William Major.

Insane from Grief.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31.—Mrs. Kittie Lennox, 332 Fletcher avenue, committed suicide by hanging last evening. She was supposed to be insane from grief caused by the recent death of two children.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Louisiana Republicans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31.—The State Convention met at noon. Judge Taylor Beattie, of Lafourche parish, was chosen permanent Chairman. The convention adopted a preamble and resolutions tendering the thanks of the Louisiana Republicans to the Republicans of the nation for the establishment of national sovereignty, favoring the nomination of a candidate for President whose personal character will afford a guarantee of honest, able, economical and effective administration of the National Government upon republican principles, but leave the delegates to Cincinnati free and untrammeled by other instructions; want established a system of Federal finance which will insure the collection of the revenues, punish all official or other frauds upon the Treasury, and bring about a steady, speedy and permanent return to the payment of specie into and out of the Treasury in all Federal transactions; advise the just apportionment of Federal appropriations for national works of internal improvement, taking into account the immense advances received by our more fortunate sister States during a period when Democratic domination denied to the Southern States their just share of the common fund. Such a measure of equalization would justify national aid to a Southern Pacific Railroad and branches to protection by levees of capital and labor employed in the culture of cotton, sugar and rice, and to the effectual navigation of the Mississippi river, its principal tributaries and its outlet; favor protection of certain national interests against the destructive competition of foreign production.

Resolved, That the assassination of many hundreds of prominent Union men in the South on account of their politics, the massacre of thousands of inoffensive colored people, the relegation of nearly all of the Southern States to the control of disloyal elements, whose treason brought about the war, and the election of a National Congress largely composed of ex-leaders of the Confederate army, indicate grave national dangers, which demand the enactment of such additional laws and the enforcement of such a policy as shall secure to every citizen of the United States, in fact as well as in name, the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, irrespective of his political views and antecedents as race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Governor W. P. Kellogg, Hons. S. B. Packard, P. B. Pinchback, and W. G. Brown were elected delegates to Cincinnati.

Iowa Republicans.

DES MOINES, IOWA, May 31.—The Republican State Convention met at eleven o'clock this morning. Seven hundred and thirty-five delegates were present, making the largest political convention ever held in this State. The caucusses of delegates of the various Congressional districts selected district delegates to Cincinnati. All the delegates chosen are for Blaine, and nearly all were pledged for him before and after selection.

At two o'clock the convention reassembled. The Committee on Resolutions presented a platform, strongly endorsing the punishment of corrupt officials, the strictest economy in the administration, keeping the free schools untrammelled, demanding checks on railroad corporations, &c. The two most important resolutions were the following:

That we favor the attainment of a currency convertible with coin, and therefore advocate the gradual resumption of specie payments by continuous and steady steps in that direction; that in James G. Blaine we recognize a pure Republican and patriot, and one eminently fit to be chosen as the standard bearer of the national Republican party in the coming campaign.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to strike from the word "gradual" from the currency resolution, and add the words "and no State banks."

Just as the Convention was adjourning a resolution was offered instructing the delegates to support Blaine for President, but was withdrawn, and one instructing the delegates to vote as a unit was carried. The delegation is said to stand: Blaine, 17; Conkling, 3; Morton, 2. Blaine's friends, however, claim it as solid for him.

Peter Cooper's Reply.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Peter Cooper, in reply to the letter informing him of his nomination to the Presidency by the Greenback Convention, says:

While I most heartily thank the Convention for the great honor they have conferred upon me, kindly permit me to say that there is a bare possibility, if wise counsels prevail, that the sorely needed relief from the blighting effects of past unwise legislation relative to finance, which the people so earnestly seek, may yet be had through either the Republican or Democratic party, both of them meeting in National Convention at an early day. It is unnecessary for me to assure you that while I have no aspiration for the position of Chief Magistrate of this Republic, I will most cheerfully do what I can to forward the interests of my country. I, therefore, accept your nomination conditionally, expressing the earnest hope that the Independent party may yet be found in the field of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, irrespective of his political views and antecedents as race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Maryland Democratic Conservatives.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—The Democratic Conservative State Convention assembled to-day. Col. John F. Dent was elected President. After the committee on resolutions reported that they would submit no resolutions, but only request the Convention to elect capable, honest and efficient men to the National Convention, a member of the committee submitted a minority report, declaring that offices are created for the public good, and not as a reward for political services and spoils for the victors; favor a speedy return to specie payments, and that the delegates to St. Louis be left unpledged.

The minority report was adopted. Hon. Robert McLane, R. B. Carmichael, Hon. E. K. Wilson and Outerbridge Horsey were chosen delegates at large. There is no authority for intimating the preference for a candidate, but the first choice of the Democracy of Maryland is unmistakably for Bayard.

A Florida Zephyr.

SAVANNAH, GA., May 31.—The *Morning News* has received a dispatch from Madison, Fla., announcing that the State Executive Committee convened in that city to-day with closed doors. Nine counties send double delegations. The committee on credentials ruled against those favoring Senator Conover. Wall, ex-member of Congress, being ruled out, threatened vengeance. Many delegations of both factions, accompanied by their supporters, were present, all secretly armed. A fight ensued and several persons were wounded. The Sheriff of Madison county was slightly wounded in the leg by a pistol shot. Butler, of Santa Rosa, being drunk, attempted to attack Conover in the committee room. The friends of Conover declare that there was a conspiracy to murder him. A fight is imminent. There are sixty-seven delegates for Conover and sixty-five for Stearns.

Missouri Democrats.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—The Democratic State Convention met at Jeffersonville to-day and selected an unpledged delegation for the National Convention. The State Central Committee fixed July 18 as the time for the convention to nominate electors.

Upon reassembling a platform was adopted embodying a resolution that it was inexpedient to adopt any resolutions respecting the currency or finances.

A resolution favoring Hendricks was offered but the Convention would not hear it read. Order was finally restored and the convention quietly adjourned.

It is said the delegates stand, Hendricks 19, Tilden 10, doubtful 1.

The "Turners" want a New Party.

ST. PAUL, May 31.—The "Turners" held a National Convention to-day, and adopted a platform for a new party, favoring specie payments, exemption of church property from taxation, and exclusion of sectarianism for public schools. The "Turners" say they will not affiliate with either Republican or Democratic party, if the new party can be fairly started.

Tennessee Democrats.

NASHVILLE, May 31.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day, and chose a delegation for St. Louis, which, with two or three exceptions, is solid for Hendricks. The platform argued specie payments, repeal of the resumption act, treasury notes for national bank currency. A resolution was passed expressing a preference for Hendricks.

Senator Anthony Re nominated.

PROVIDENCE, May 31.—The Republican members of the General Assembly in caucus to-day nominated Henry B. Anthony for United States Senator.

Alabama Democrats.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 31.—The Democratic State Convention to-day re-nominated Gov. G. S. Houston.

—The Khedive of Egypt made a departure like that which is now before Mehemet Murad, (Turkey's new Sultan,) and won the game. This is a precedent that may be followed.

SECOND EDITION

BLAINE'S INVESTIGATION.

Overhauling the Private Business of the Ex-Speaker.

A Book-Keeper's Irrelevant but Interesting Story.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Before the House Judiciary Committee to-day Warren Fisher, Jr., of Boston, testified that he never said he gave Blaine $130,000 in bonds of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad without consideration, nor had he ever said anything of this nature, nor had he as a matter of fact ever given Blaine $130,000 in bonds without consideration. He never sold any bonds to Col. Tom Scott, and never saw him but once in his life, and that was in 1861. Witness never sold any bonds to Blaine, but sold him some stock; understood that Blaine owned some of the bonds, and thinks that Blaine himself told him so; does not know what he did with them, and does not know that any of them found their way to the Union Pacific Company.

Mr. Hunton read the witness a report in the papers that he said he gave Mr. Blaine $130,000 in bonds without consideration, and asked witness if he said so. Witness testified that he never said so, or anything like it.

By Mr. Frye—As a matter of fact, did you receive any Mr. Blaine $130,000 in bonds without consideration?

Witness—No, sir. Witness never was connected with the Union Pacific Company; don't know Morton, Bliss & Co., and never had any transactions with them. The bonds spoken of by witness as being owned by Blaine were for other parties.

Elisha Atkins, of Boston, testified that he had been a director of the Union Pacific Company since 1869, and had been a member of the Executive Committee all the time, except in 1871. He first knew about Fort Smith & Little Rock bonds in 1871. When an order came to the Treasurer to pay a draft of Morton, Bliss & Co.'s for $64,000 for seventy-five of them, owned by Colonel Thomas A. Scott, he understood it was in lieu of paying a large salary to Scott. Scott was

Of Immense Value to the Road,

and increased the market value of its securities. He always supposed that Scott took hold of the Union Pacific in order to make a connection to the Pacific coast for the Pennsylvania Central road. The bonds of the Little Rock road were worth about sixty cents on the dollar at the time of the purchase, although knows that some were sold as high as seventy-one. Witness would not have sold his own for sixty at that time, but made a mistake by not doing so. If the arrangement had been carried out with the Southern Security Company the bonds would have been very cheap at sixty. No bonus accompanied the sale of Scott's bonds. Witness knew that some enquiry was made in the Board of Directors about the purchase of these bonds, and a satisfactory explanation was given; never heard that an investigation would involve Blaine.

James Mulligan, of Boston, testified that he was Treasurer of the Old Colony Railroad, but was formerly bookkeeper for a firm which Mr. Fisher was partner; knew of a sale of Ft. Smith bonds that went into the hands of Mr. Blaine; knew of no particular sale of seventy-five bonds to Mr. Blaine in the transactions there were one hundred and thirty thousand of bonds, and the sale of them netted Mr. Fisher forty-five per cent. on their par value.

Witness attempted to explain this transaction, but Mr. Frye, on behalf of Mr. Blaine, objected to it, on the grounds that it related to quite a number of persons in Maine for whom Blaine transacted some business, and whenever the committee was ready to go into that, Blaine would take the stand as a witness and explain the whole transaction.

Much time was spent on this point, during which witness made some statements about the matter not very intelligible to the committee.

Some members of the committee not understanding all the testimony given by witness, who spoke in a low tone of voice, and who repeated many of his statements, sometimes not very clearly, the stenographer was directed to have his testimony written out for the use of the committee, and his further examination was postponed till to-morrow.

After the adjournment of the committee Atkins stated that he never told Mulligan that seventy-five bonds were sold by Blaine to Co. Scott, who got them off on the Union Pacific Company, but that in the conversation that is said he was Mulligan himself who made this assertion. Atkins and Fisher will again take the stand to-morrow for examination on this point.

The following are the main portions of Mr. Mulligan's statement. He testified that he was bookkeeper and cashier for the Adams Sugar Refining Company, in which Fisher was a partner, and kept some accounts for Mr. Fisher of transactions in the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad bonds.

Question—Do you know anything about the sale of any Little Rock & Fort Smith bonds by Mr. Fisher? Answer—Yes, sir.

Q.—To whom were they sold? A.—They were sold through Mr. Blaine to parties in Maine.

Q.—State their names? (Objected to by Mr. Frye, and the question was withdrawn.)

Q.—Can you state whether the number of bonds sold to persons in Maine through Mr. Blaine amounted to seventy-five? A.—Yes, they amounted to twice that number.

Q.—Do you know of any sale of bonds by Fisher or Caldwell to Thos. A. Scott? A.—Yes, sir. I do not know about any bonds sold outside further than those sold through Blaine to his friends in Maine.

Q.—How much did those bonds bring? A.—They netted Fisher forty-five cents on the dollar.

Q.—Was there any bonus accompanying the sales of those bonds? I mean did not the purchaser of the bonds get in addition to them stock or something else of the company? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—For instance, if Fisher sold ten $1,000 bonds and got forty-five cents on the dollar for them, did he transfer along with them any other bonds or stock? A.—Yes sir.

Q.—How much? A.—Sometimes more and sometimes less.

Q.—What was the usual amount of stock given as a bonus? A.—Suppose a man paid $50,000 in cash for fifty first mortgage bonds, he received the bonds, $50,000, in common stock, and $50,000 in preferred stock. A.—Some got more and some less.

Q.—What was the value of the stock? A.—I do not know whether there was any value to it. Mr. Blaine made the contract for them (objected to by Mr. Frye.)

Mr. Hunton to witness—Tell us the transaction without mentioning names.

The witness—I cannot tell you about that. I cannot tell you the value of the stock, because two parties got the benefit of it.

Mr. Hunton—I will get at it in another way. Mr. A. comes into Mr. Fisher's offices and buys ten bonds of the Little Rock & Ft. Smith Railroad Company, the par value of which was ten thousand dollars. Mr. Fisher gets for this party five hundred dollars, and along with the bonds gives ten thousand dollars of par value in preferred stock and ten thousand dollars of par value in common stock. A.—Yes.

Q.—Is that instead of the purchaser getting bonds to the amount of $10,000 he gets those bonds, representing $10,000, preferred stock presenting $10,000 and common stock representing $10,000? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—So that the stock and bonds which represented at par value thirty thousand dollars brought only forty-five hundred dollars? A.—There was a third party to be paid out of it, and I cannot give you the particulars without stating how it was.

Q.—Who was that third party who got a portion of the pay?

The witness—I understand that that is objected to.

Mr. Frye—I object to going into that Maine transaction.

Mr. Hunton—I am endeavoring to ascertain from witness the value of the bonds, which value here I have got by an actual sale. Witness—You want to get at the market value of those bonds?

Mr. Hunton—What Fisher sold the bonds for. The witness—All that I know is what my books show and what Fisher got for them. They netted Fisher forty-five cents on the dollar for the amount of bonds, calling the stock valueless. But taking the bonds that were given to a third party, then the whole amount netted Fisher forty-five thousand dollars.

Q.—What was the gross amount which Fisher got in ten thousand dollars in bonds, ten thousand dollars in preferred stock and ten thousand dollars in common stock?

The witness—You want me to tell you also what the intermediate party got.

Mr. Lawrence—What was the cash value of those bonds?

Witness—All that I know about the price is what they netted to Fisher.

Mr. Lawrence—What did he pay this person who acted as broker in the sale?

The witness—I will tell you how much bonds Mr. Fisher delivered for that amount of money, how much the buyers got and how much, the other party got.

Mr. Frye—I object to that.

The witness—The third party made a contract with different persons in the State of Maine.

Q.—How much did Mr. Fisher pay this third party? A.—He paid him about as much as he gave the other one. If my memory serves me right, there was about $140,000 of money paid by the parties, for which they got $133,000 of common stock, $130,000 preferred stock, and $130,000 first mortgage bonds, and the third party was to get $130,000 of land grant bonds and $32,500 first mortgage bonds for his share in the transaction. That is what Fisher gave out for this $130,000.

Q.—The transaction to which you allude involved $130,000. A.—It did.

Mr. Frye objected to the testimony as having no connection with the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. Lawrence moved to strike out of the record all that related to the sale of those bonds, except the fact that they were sold at a given price.

Mr. Hunton—The examination of this witness was undertaken for no other purpose, and has been directed to no other point than the value of these bonds in the market. (To the witness.) This sale, I understand, involved $130,000 of first mortgage bonds, $130,000 of preferred stock, and $130,000 of common stock. What was the sum realized by Fisher for that $390,000 in bonds and stock? A.—$130,000, and he had to give the third party $30,000 of land grant bonds and $32,500 of first mortgage bonds.

Q.—And from the whole transaction he received $130,000 in money? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was there any difference of value between first mortgage bonds and land grant bonds? A.—I never heard of any.

Q.—Were other sales made on the same terms as this sale? A.—No, sir; quite different.

Q.—Was the percentage which was realized by Mr. Fisher on these other sales different from that realized on this sale? A.—Is averaged about the same.

Q.—Do you know of your own knowledge, or from information derived from anybody but Mr. Caldwell, of a sale of Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad bonds to Colonel Scott? A.—Mr. Atkins told me that there was $64,000 charged for seventy-five bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company, which Mr. Tom Scott had, and which he made the Union Pacific Railroad Company take from him at that price. He said that they came from Mr. Blaine. A king told me Blaine gave the bonus to Tom Scott, and that Tom Scott made the Union Pacific Railroad Company take them. He did not tell how Mr. Scott made the Union Pacific Railroad Company take them.

The witness, on further cross-questioning, said Mr. Atkins did not tell him how Blaine came into possession of the bonds. Atkins told him about the bonds in Boston about the early part of 1872; he one was present when he told him; and was very much incensed himself and said he thought Fisher was present at one time when Atkins told the story to him. The witness further testified that Atkins did not tell him how Blaine came into possession of the bonds; Blaine told him that he (Blaine) had to take up the bonds for the parties in Maine; Blaine did not then mention the name of Col. Scott, and had not given witness to understand that he (Blaine) had sold them to Col. Scott.

Q.—I understood you a while ago to say that Atkins told you Blaine had sold to Mr. Scott those seventy-five bonds, and that Scott had made the Union Pacific Railroad Company take them? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And you heard from Blaine that these bonds which he sold to Scott and which he made the Union Pacific Railroad Company take were portion of the bonds which the parties in Maine had got through him?

The Story of the Settlement.

A.—I do not understand. I prefer to state it in my own words. There were transactions between Fisher and Blaine, and Fisher was urging Blaine for a settlement. Blaine wrote to Fisher about trouble in regard to these bonds, and there was, he said, some outside settlement in which Atkins was directly interested. Letters were written back and forth between Blaine and Fisher. Mr. Fisher pressing a settlement. Atkins' name was used in these letters, and then Atkins told me and Fisher told me about this transaction.

Q.—You mean the transaction between Blaine and Scott and the Union Pacific Railroad Company. A.—Yes. Fisher and Blaine were to meet for a settlement, and I was delegated by Fisher, who was sick at the time, to make the settlement for him. I met Blaine in the Parker House, Boston, and the first words he said was that he was glad he and I were going to settle this, as he could settle it very easily. "Now," said he to me, "Fisher has been writing letters about this transaction. Atkins don't know anything about it." I said: "It is not so, sir." Said he: "It is Said I: "Did Atkins tell you so?" Said he: "He did about thirty minutes ago." Said I: "Atkins did know about it." Said Blaine: "Will you come down to Atkins' office and say so in his presence?" I said "I will." Blaine said that he had not taken his dinner yet, and I said that I would wait for him. He went into the dining room and took a bowl of soup, and then went with him to Atkins' office. Atkins was out, and Blaine sent for him. When he came in I asked Atkins if that was so. Atkins said "Mr. Blaine, I was mistaken. Mulligan did tell me that is the whole story. In the conversation Blaine brought up the same argument as to how much he had lost on these bonds, and I repeated the story that I knew where he had put the bonds, and that he had got eighty cents on the dollar for them.

Q.—What was his reply to that? A.—He did not say anything. Mr. Atkins was present at the time Blaine made no reply.

The witness next testified that but one account was made of the settlement and he thought it was given to Mr. Blaine. It was made up from the memoranda of Mr. Fisher. It certainly had nothing to do with the Union Pacific Railroad Company; the settlement related both to Little Rock and Northern Pacific bonds. The settlement involved a settlement between Fisher and Blaine about Little Rock bonds. The transaction with the Union Pacific Railroad Company was prior to that. It involved a settlement about Northern Pacific and Little Rock bonds.

By Mr. Blaine—Mr. Fisher and I have had business relations for nearly twenty years, and Mr. Mulligan knows very well that that settlement embraced all of them.

Mr. Hunton—The point which I want to get at is the settlement which involved these Little Rock & Fort Smith bonds, a portion of which had previously gone into the hands of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. That makes the settlement legal evidence under this resolution.

Mr. Blaine—Mr. Fisher and I have had continuous business transactions, and I do not think that my private business ought to be exposed.

Witness—Some of these transactions occurred before Mr. Blaine was in Congress at all.

Q.—Was there anything in that settlement besides Little Rock & Fort Smith and Northern Pacific Railroad bonds? A.—There was a settlement about all these private matters of Blaine that was going on for a number of years.

Q.—Did this settlement embrace bonds of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company, part of which you had heard had gone into the hands of Scott and thence into the hands of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, form an item in that settlement? A.—No. There were no bonds in the transaction Blaine claimed as an offset to a certain amount of bonds that was due to him by Fisher.

Q.—Then those bonds, a part of which went into the hands of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, did not enter at all into the settlement? A.—No, sir.

Mr. Lawrence—Then that settlement has nothing to do with this question?

Q.—Can you reproduce that settlement? A.—No, sir.

The examination of witness was here suspended, and the committee adjourned till to-morrow.

Meeting of the American Social Science Association.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The American Social Science Association began a three days' conference here this morning, Henry C. Lea, Esq., of Philadelphia, presiding. The attendance was not large. Among those present were Dr. John Hoyt, of Wisconsin; Rev. F. H. Wines and Sidney Myers, of Illinois; President D. C. Gilman, of Baltimore; Mrs. Caroline H. Dall, of Boston, and F. B. Sanborn, of Concord. The morning session was taken up with the reading of reports and tributes to Adam Smith, to-day being the centennial of the publication of his work on "Wealth of Nations."

A Long Desired Railroad Completed

The Sciota Valley Railroad was completed to Chillicothe last evening, the last twenty miles having been completed within twenty-five days. This is a realization of a hope that has existed in the Sciota Valley for the past thirty or forty years and the towns along the line are jubilant to-night. Congratulatory telegrams are being received by the General Manager, Geo. D. Chapman, from representative men along the line. The first train from Chillicothe will be run to-morrow.

Gov. Hartranft's New Secretary.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 31.—Governor Hartranft has selected Chester N. Farr, Jr., an attorney at law of Reading, as his private Secretary, to succeed Major A. Wilson Norris, who was recently appointed State reporter. Mr. Farr, by virtue of his new office, becomes Recorder of the Board of Pardons, and all communications relative to pardons will hereafter be addressed to him.

☞For Additional Telegrams See Fourth Page.

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

The Press on the Turkish Revolution.

LONDON, May 31.—All the London journals augur favorably for Turkey in consequence of the revolution. A special dispatch from Berlin says the newspapers there unanimously regard the change favorably, though the powers appear inclined to maintain awhile an observant attitude. They are understood to view Murad Effendi's accession to the throne with satisfaction and sympathy. The revolution is attributed to Midhat Pasha's influence.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* says the deposition of Sultan Abdul Az z is the crowning justification of England's course on the eastern question, and will give to the arguments of the Government infinitely greater force.

Winslow Again Remanded

LONDON, May 31.—On the application of the Government Winslow was to-day again remanded until after June 15, without date. It is learned from good authority that the Lord High Chancellor thinks the arguments of the United States Government are sound and the position correct.

An Unpopular Measure.

A special dispatch from Servile says the Ministerial bill abolishing universal suffrage is very unpopular.

Good Crop Prospects.

The harvest has begun. Rains have destroyed the locusts and cereals have not promised such crops for one hundred years past.

The Cuban War.

Telegrams from Cuba say the insurrection is increasing.

**Particulars of the Dethronement

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THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 38f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¾

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾

TUTTON, after all, receives the nomination as Collector of the Port at Philadelphia.

THE new phase of the railroad war is that of the reduction of passenger rates, which have been cut down one-third. It promises to be a long and bitter fight.

THE warmth of the weather, for a few days, leads to the idea that summer has come, and that we will have our warmest weather in June, and milder and more agreeable temperature in July. It usually so happens, when we have warm weather so early. Still, we are not weather prophets.

THE Knights Templar descended on Philadelphia in force yesterday. They have the common interest in the Centennial, and determined to manifest it in the form of an open demonstration and parade. The order in this State is very prosperous, and comprises in its ranks some of our best men.

THE Lord High Chancellor of England is of the opinion that the position taken by our Government as to the extradition of WINSLOW is correct, and the arguments adduced by Secretary FISH sound. Hence WINSLOW has been remanded without date, and it is believed, will be extradited. If this result should be reached, it will be a decided victory for Secretary FISH.

QUEBEC has realized the advantage of allowing matches to children as convenient play things. They employed their treasures to such excellent advantage that they started a fire which destroyed over seven hundred houses. We are liable, in this country to conflagrations on the Fourth of July, as the result of the uncontrolled use of fire works. Still, the Centennial must necessarily be made to cover a great deal of carelessness and consequent damage.

THE acceptance of the War Department portfolio by Mr. CAMERON gives to that Department an efficient head. He has, by general admission, all the qualifications necessary to the successful administration of the office. If it shall prove true that he will resign the position as delegate to Cincinnati, it will set at rest all clamor as to a trade off; and in any event will make no difference as to the result—as we judge he will act according to his convictions, irrespective of position.

THE contrast between the Republican and Democratic press as to the manner of receiving statements affecting the reputations of the leaders of either party, is marked and noticeable. The Democratic press gloat over the wild and unproven stories against BLAINE, while their committees pertinaciously follow him as though they were paid lawyers, following the trail of a villain. When KERR is assailed, though there are many credible circumstances in the accusation, and confusion and incorrectness in the defense, no Republican rejoices over the trouble that befalls the Democratic Speaker. This is a fact worthy of notice.

THE early reports of gross outrages in charges at the Centennial restaurants have been rectified, so far as boarding houses are concerned, and even with regard to restaurants generally. The exorbitant rates have given way to reasonable charges, and inferior to very excellent accommodations. Private boarding houses are offering good, cleanly, and abundant fare, and comfortable lodgings, at two dollars a day. The hotels, too, charge reasonable rates, and have not advanced prices, so that there need be no further complaint relative to charges for board. We gladly state these facts, as we mentioned the reports of exorbitant charges when they were current.

THE Methodist Episcopal Church makes no secret of her method of working, yet she is often amusingly misunderstood. An evening contemporary praises a "reform" which it claims to have been inaugurated at the present General Conference—that of throwing the support of the Bishops directly on the churches. This "reform" was inaugurated eight years ago, and has been in steady operation since. It has not, however, worked satisfactorily, there being every year a large deficiency, which the Book Concern has been compelled to make good. The action of the General Conference was merely designed to force the annual conferences to make good the amounts apportioned to them. The plan is old, and it is not a new reform.

WE suppose the controversy between our manufacturers and the puddlers must work itself out in the usual way. We do not know enough of the merits of their statements and demands to express an opinion as to the rights of the respective parties,—other than the general right to offer and to receive what may be thought agreeable by either party; but we do know that the closing of our manufactories would be a public calamity just at the present. A strike has occurred at the Union Iron Mills, Chicago, by which seven hundred men are thrown out of employment. The *Tribune* says of it: "The works were closed during the entire winter, and all the employes who have been idle are in debt. Yet, after a month's work and a prospect of earning a living for their families, they voluntarily resume their idleness and increase their necessities to "strike" for higher wages, which the condition of the iron and steel trade will not warrant. Those entitled to most sympathy are the laborers in other departments who are thrown out of employment as a consequence of the strike among the steel workers. The wages range from $2.50 to $6 a day, and seven hundred poor men are losing at that rate, while their families are deprived of the very necessities of life." All such troubles should, if possible, be avoided.

WHILE we do not believe that war in Europe is at all imminent, since the Sultan of Turkey has been dethroned, yet we have no doubt that such a war would have done this country no commercial harm. Looked at from an elevated point of view, the common interest of mankind is best served by the maintenance of peace. A shock endured by great nations in Europe vibrates round the world, and in the end all feel its effects. It is safe to assume, nevertheless, that, the first disturbing influences over, the immediate results of the war which has for some time appeared to be pending would be beneficial here. The premium on gold would probably go up a few points, and to that extent the movement toward resumption would be checked. There the mischief might be expected meanwhile to end. On the other hand, it is tolerably certain that the demand for United States bonds would receive a marked impetus. British and Continental capital now invested in Russian, Austrian, Hungarian, Egyptian, and Turkish securities would be, as far as practicable, withdrawn. British consols probably, and Anglo-Indian securities undoubtedly, would feel the consequences of the distrust which a great war creates. American Government securities would then be, of all, the best entitled to confidence, and the absorption of our four and a half per cent. bonds would follow as of course. So with our wheat crop. A war of the kind which may be counted among the contingencies of the time would suspend the Russian trade with foreign ports, and our grain surplus would be drawn upon to supply the deficiency in the British market. These are not reasons why we should exult over the prospect of war. They are, however, reasons for discarding apprehensions as to its bearing upon the national interests of this country.

THE TURKISH SITUATION.

About two weeks ago, we stated that MOHAMMED MURRAD EFFENDI, as the legal successor of the Sultan, would probably succeed ABDUL ASSIZ very soon. We mentioned that enforced abdications of unpopular Sultans was the rule, rather than the exception. Suddenly, and comparatively unexpected, this event has happened. The Sultan was evidently in personal peril, as the Softas had demanded the abrogation of certain titles which gave him immunity from personal violence. This, of course, meant that he should be murdered if he further resisted the popular will. The career of ABDUL ASSIZ presents remarkable contrasts. When he succeeded his brother, who died at an early age, he dismissed the seraglio, reduced expenses, and promised reforms such as would, had they been given effect, have lifted the government out of its embarrassments, and given new life to the nation. One short year passed, and every promise was broken. The dismissed seraglio was regathered, immense extravagant outlays were made on palaces, menageries, and ships, and a career of heedless outlay entered upon, which has at last brought the nation to the verge of ruin. He illustrated the prevailing trait of the Turkish character,—that of readiness to promise, and failure to perform. His career has ended, as so many of his predecessors did,—in sudden overthrow and shame.

MAHAMMED MURAD EFFENDI, who has been elevated to the throne, was educated in Paris, and has the reputation of being a brilliant, able, and energetic man, of far more decision of character than any of his predecessors for a half century past. He is controlled by the Great Powers, both as to income and expenditures, a precaution that is very useful in this case. It is never possible to rely on the self-restraint of a Turk, once the opportunity for indulgence is afforded him. Hence, whatever there may be in the character of the new Sultan to give hope for a purer and better reign than Turkey has had for years, it is well to keep his good resolutions firm, by proper restraint. The liberality of sentiment, cultivation, and good sense with which the new Sultan is accredited, would afford elements of hope and promise, were it not for the utter failures of other Sultans to redeem even the promises afforded by both word and character in other years. The effect of the change must be beneficial to Turkey, and generally pacificatory. The Great Powers will have a firm hold of the new Sultan, and will probably so shape measures as to prevent the continuance of the war. This done, and the Empire is rich, and able, with proper economy to provide for her outlays, and the interest on her debt. The utter breaking down of her financial system was among the most potent of the causes of the recent troubles. This once restored, and so much will have been accomplished. The late Sultan had violated so many promises, that his Christian subjects put no faith in him. The present ruler has, at least, an excellent reputation, and is not responsible for violated promises. Thus affairs assume a better shape, and the Empire may be saved a great war. Concessions must, of necessity, be made to the provinces, but this can be arranged. England is reported to have demanded their freedom; while the other powers simply propose that reforms of administration shall be granted. In any event, the downfall of the late Sultan breaks the current of events, which drifted toward war. Under the new *regime* whatever the method of averting the conflict, this result will probably be achieved.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

The reports of the causes of certain Western failures, let in a flood of light on the general subject of losses and failures among business men. The intelligence, in brief, is, that outside speculations had much to do with those failures. Had the parties kept free from speculative entanglements, and given the proper attention and energy to their own business, they would have progressed properly; but the diversion of capital from legitimate pursuits, and the time and attention devoted to outside affairs, eventually resulted in ruin. Those who have had occasion to scan closely the causes which have led to the largest number of business failures say that this rule is generally operative. Our business men are frequently venturesome; and not willing to submit to the slow process of money-making in regular business, divert capital to other uses, and finally end in losing, not merely what is thus invested, but in crippling their regular business. The solid, substantial men of affairs are usually those who attend to their regular business, and this to the exclusion of most other enterprises. STEWART and ASTOR of New York, and others elsewhere, are illustrations of this idea. On the other hand, of the five thousand failures of last year a large majority are attributable, either to speculative pursuits, or to the diversion of time and money, which should have been devoted to regular business, to outside, and generally speculative operations.

There is, we fear, an unnecessary amount of sympathy expended, at times, on business failures. There are, it is true, cases deserving of sympathy. Parties enter into business with insufficient capital, basing their calculations on the state of the market at the time of their investment. In a few years the market declines, and they necessarily fail. All such failures, in our judgment, were made during the first and second years of the panic. Most of the failures now occurring are, to a large extent, the outgrowth of speculations. The market has not been such as to invite a very large investment of means in new enterprises. New business ventures have not been made to a very great extent. Hence, we must accept recent failures either as the result of the shrinkage of values, or the dispersion of means in outside enterprises. So far as shrinkage goes, it did its work a year ago. There has not been, within a year, any shrinkage in the value of commodities that should have affected the standing of a legitimately conducted business house. On the contrary, the frequent purchases and sales incidental to regular business should have totally prevented any serious loss, even were the market to decline. We conclude, therefore, that speculation is the bane of our people. Lands, stocks, speculations in thousands of matters that do not constitute a part of the regular operations of business, have absorbed capital and energy, and destroyed the prosperity of many business men. These are some of the troubles that have caused losses in business, which, had that business been legitimately conducted, would not have been sustained. Such speculations should be avoided, or else the full responsibility for the losses following speculative ventures should be clearly understood. The young who enter business should be inspired to know that to them speculation is a sure road to ruin, while honest devotion to regular business, combined with economy, is the way to fortune.

OUR LOST OPPORTUNITY.

How Pittsburgh Missed Becoming a State Capital.

A Local Centennial Reminiscence—The New State Project—What it Was and How it Was Defeated.

From advance sheets of the "Centenary Memorial" volume, now to be out in a few days, we are permitted to copy the following account of the *New State* project, which was agitated nearly one hundred years ago. It is from the Hon. James Veech's valuable contribution to that volume, and will be new to most of our readers.

Just before the Revolution, many new colony schemes sprung up in the West which were in whole or in part grounded upon the territory north and south of the Ohio, claimed afterwards by Virginia. The most prominent of these inceptive colonies, and the one which most nearly concerns us, was the Walpole grant, or Vandalia. Its territory was to be, without defining it minutely: Northwestern Virginia, from Fairfax's stone, through the Forks of Greenbrier and New Rivers to the North Carolina line, and so much of Kentucky as is east of the meridian of the mouth of Scioto, but without trenching upon Pennsylvania. This was in project from 1770 to 1773. Dr. Franklin, then in London, was its earnest and efficient advocate. Upon his advocacy its charter passed the scrutiny of the King's Council against the opposition of Lord Hillsborough, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, which so chagrined him that he resigned. But his system of no new colonies in the west remained, and Lord Chancellor Thurlow took care that the charter should never be sealed. But for this, and the rising revolt of the colonies, the star of Vandalia would now be shining in the galaxy of States, instead of West Virginia, the severance of which is some retribution for the arrogant obstinacy and land greed of the old parent. The new State should have taken the name.

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

When the Articles of Confederation, proposed in 1776, were from time to time under consideration in Congress, and by the States, the four smaller States, especially Maryland, with whom Pennsylvania always acted, and sometimes New York, struggled hard to have a provision incorporated empowering Congress to limit the extent of those that claimed to the Pacific or the Mississippi, but all in vain. The States South of the Potomac, headed by Virginia, always by bluster, and the concurrence of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and sometimes New York, succeeded in preventing it. For this reason it was not until 1781 that the Articles were finally adopted, Maryland, the last, coming in under protest.

It was in the midst of these strifes and struggles that our new State project began to be agitated. Indeed, there is some evidence that it was part of the plot of Dunmore and Connolly to erect a new colony here, taking the Vandalia grant for a nucleus, and annexing to it Pennsylvania west of the Laurel Hill and the Allegheny river, and Ohio west of Scioto, with Pittsburgh as the seat of empire. Be this as it may, no sooner did it seem to be a foregone conclusion by the agreement at Baltimore, that Virginia would have to yield her usurpation, than the scheme was openly avowed. Virginia had so long withheld her conditional ratification of the agreement, that good men were apprehensive of a re-opening of the strife in perhaps redoubled fury, and the disappointed and designing factionists were encouraged to hopeful exertion. In the meantime, the depopulation and perils of the northern frontier of Westmoreland had driven her courts to become peripatetic, sitting sometimes at Mt. Pleasant and elsewhere, because of the dangers at Hannastown; and petitions were pouring in upon the Assembly of Pennsylvania, asking the erection of a new county—ultimately Fayette—out of all her territory south of the Youghiogheny, into which, as already noticed, Indian aggressions never came after Braddock's war. A bill to that effect was reported and favorably considered. This seems to have effectually weaned the people in that quarter from the New State project.

POPULARITY OF THE PROJECT.

Now, it was not only the late Virginia partizans who were captivated with the hope of a new State. Good and true Pennsylvanians began to favor it. Even so loyal a citizen as Thomas Scott gave it a not unfavorable consideration. In January, 1781, after he had served a term as Councilor for Westmoreland, he wrote to Joseph Reed, President of the Supreme Executive Council, inquiring whether the resolutions of Congress of September and October, 1780, were understood to embrace Pennsylvania, whether the State would come into the measure, and whether, if it did, would it carry the settled as well as the unsettled parts? "If so," he says, "I believe it will meet but few objections on this side of the mountains. But, should the unsettled parts be relinquished, and the settled parts retained, the people would think themselves intolerably aggrieved. Give up all, and let us take our chance, or keep all, and let us grow, is the cry of many. Others say, let us, by dint of opposition, force our relinquishment to Congress (on their recommendation) by those States (Virginia and Pennsylvania) whose procrastinated quarrel about our country hath hung us up, our wives, children, and livings, an easy prey to the savages these so many years; the settlement whereof hath in so many instances been totally neglected, and at best considered but a mere bye-business. This will at once reconcile all our territorial differences, and enable us to exert our united strength against our common enemy." After alluding to a memorial which had been prepared to be sent to the Assembly, "respecting the price of our land," he adds, "should that memorial be unsuccessful, I do not think there are many, perhaps not ten men on this side of the mountains, that would not lift arms against the State."

I have quoted thus copiously from Mr. Scott's letter because it is the most full and candid cotemporary statement extant of the substantial grounds upon which the New State project was, or could be placed.

THE GRIEVANCES OF THE PEOPLE.

The two great grievances which it was to and were, the gross inequalities in the prices of lands which the Virginia condition had established, and the lack of adequate aid from either State, or from the United States, to protect the settlers from the savages. The first was remedied by indefinite and long-extended indulgence for payment—not yet wholly foreclosed; the other was removed by the earnest, if not always effectual, assistance rendered by Pennsylvania and Congress, after Virginia influence had ceased its thwartings. For a while, as we have seen, the great trouble was the delay in running the lines of boundary. But sensible people soon began to see that the delay was not the fault of Pennsylvania. The accession of General Irvine to the chief command at Pittsburgh, from the fall of 1781 to the peace of 1783, was a great relief. He brought order out of confusion, and held the settlers up steadily and hopefully to their own defence. They had become inured to this. They had their block-houses and forts and stations dotted all over the exposed territory, to which their wives and children resorted in times of danger, with vigilant scouts and rangers to patrol the border lines and give the alarm. All they wanted was encouragement and ammunition. They had learned to

"Prop death and danger with a level eye,
Trust in the Lord, and keep their powder dry;"

and they did it in faith and patience. Going to church with their rifles and powder-horns was no fiction. The interior settlements, though sometimes frightened—as were some of *us* during the late "unpleasantness"—never ran except to the relief of the borderers; and if these sometimes suffered by sudden inroads of the savages, they quickly rallied and returned, or "held the fort" in hope, especially where they had Scotch-Irish Presbyterians to back them up. In spite of all their perils and privations, they grew in strength and population with unprecedented rapidity. During all the perilous years, from 1772 to 1793, I know of no recorded instance of a failure of a church meeting of any kind west of the Monongahela, or east of it either, south of Forbes road, "by reason of incursions of the savages," except the failures of Presbytery to meet at Laurel Hill, Sewickley, and Mt. Pleasant, in 1781 and 1782, which need not have occurred, except upon the injunction of Laertes, "that best safety lies in fear." There was no need of a New State for these reasons.

LEADERS IN THE MOVEMENT.

In 1782 the most active, if not the most open, promoters of the scheme were Colonels Cannon and Pentecost, both of whom had taken the "iron-clad oath," the former as Assemblyman, the latter as Councilor. Hugh Henry Brackenridge (but then calling himself Hugh Montgomery Brackenridge), the famous but somewhat eccentric lawyer of Pittsburgh, afterwards a Judge of the Supreme Court, testified on oath, in July, 1782, that he heard Pentecost "on his return from Council declare that the line (meaning that with Virginia and this Commonwealth) would never be run, and that *this country* never would be Pennsylvania *or* Virginia, but a *New State*," and that meetings of "a seditious nature" were being held upon anonymous advertisements in his handwriting. Pentecost attempted a noisy disclaimer of this, but thereby afforded only more convincing proof of its verity.

In April, 1782, General Irvine wrote to Governor Harrison, of Virginia, and again, in May, to the Executive Council of Pennsylvania—"An expedition much talked of is to *emigrate* and set up a New State. A day is appointed to meet for the purpose. A certain Mr. Johnston, who has been in England since the commencement of the present war, is at the head of the emigrating party, and has a form of constitution ready for the new government. I am well informed he is now in the East trying to procure artillery and stores. Some think he is too trifling a being to be worthy of notice. Be this as it may, he has many followers. And it is highly probable that men of more influence than he are privately at work. Should they be so mad as to attempt it, I think they will either be cut to pieces or be obliged to take protection from and join the British. Perhaps some have this in view, though the great majority are, I think, well meaning people, who have at present no other views than to acquire large tracts of land." And so late as September, 1782, in Instructions to Major Craig, whom he was leaving in temporary command of Fort Pitt, he warned him that "there are men in this country who are not too good, in order to favor a scheme of a New State, to devise plans to get possession of this post, particularly the stores," and that alarms might be got up on purpose to get volunteers *in* whom he would find difficulty to get *out*.

LEGALITY OF THE PROJECT.

It must be borne in mind that up to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, in 1788–89, there was no positive prohibition, by statute or constitution, of a New State anywhere upon the public domain, or that of any one or more of the States. Kentucky and Vermont had set up for States, and persisted until 1792, when they were admitted—a slave State to counterbalance a free one—thereby becoming precedents for like enterprises in modern times, which Congress has recognized as constitutional. Hence, there was no criminality, moral or political, in such schemes, except so far as they assailed the sovereignty of the States to be affected by them. And this, it was supposed, might be readily condoned under the spirit of the resolutions of Congress of 1780.

Opportunely, at this crisis, a Court of Congress, under one of the Articles of Confederation, which sat at Trenton, had just decided unanimously in favor of Pennsylvania, as against the claim of Connecticut, thereby impliedly affirming her right to all the territory within her charter, even as against the royal grants to older colonies. And to crush out all such schemes of intrusion or dismemberment, present or future, she, by an act passed December 2, 1782, declared that every attempt to set up a New State, in whole or in part, upon her territory, should be *treason*. Matters were now becoming serious.

It was to feel the pulse of the people on our Western borders on this wild and now illegal scheme, and if possible dissuade them from it further pursuit, that the Rev. James Finley was, in the spring of 1783, sent out by the State among them. His appointment was procured at the instance of John McDowell, the member of Congress for Chester county, who certified that he was a proper person to employ, being well acquainted with most of the principal people, was expected there this spring, and could therefore act without being suspected of being in the service of the State. He accordingly came, in March, armed with a hundred copies of the Act of December, 1782, before referred to, of another Act for disposing of the donation and depreciation lands when acquired from the Indians, and of a Proclamation embodying the decision against Connecticut.

HOW THE PEOPLE STOOD.

In his to report the Executive Council, dated "Cecil county, Maryland, April 28, 1783," he says he was six weeks in the disaffected country—that east of the Youghiogania (in the Fayette part), the inhabitants being mostly opposed to the New State, he passed them by. "A considerable number of those between said river and the Monongahela, as well as a great part of Washington county, I found to be fond of it, being misled by a few aspiring and, I suspect, ill-designing men, or by men who had not thoroughly considered the whole matter, which latter was the case of "*some of the clergy.*" His modes of operation were to caution the people after sermons, talk to the "ministers and other gentlemen," and write argumentatively and persuasively to others but never disclosing his agency. "The New State's men alleged I was too officious—the law intimidated and discouraged the populace—even the ringleaders were for eating in their own words." He found he had done some good, yet the people seemed rather hushed than convinced." He feared that, being disappointed as to a New State, they would try to evade the payment of a tax, unless in flour, to be run, he suggested, by a State agent to New Orleans, for, says he, "those settlements are nearly destitute of cash." This was advising the very measure of relief which Robert Morris had proposed in 1782, but which Pentecost had openly resisted.

Now, it is presumed that Mr. Finley's conferences with *the clergy* west of the Monongahela were chiefly, if not wholly, with Presbyterians—McMillan, Smith, Dod and Clark. Does he mean that some of them had been misleading the people? His language looks that way. And if they did so because they "had not thoroughly considered the whole matter," who can blame them? It was a captivating scheme, and, until recently, not forbidden. And if they had not been as "wise as serpents" to discern seditious origin and the mischiefs it would work, it was, perhaps, because they were as "harmless as doves." Be this as it may, the project quickly died out, and disaffection receded, until again provoked to action in other forms by other influences and other laws, soon to be considered. And yet, in looking back upon the New State project, one may be pardoned for at least a half-drawn sigh at its decapitation. With Pittsburgh for its capital, so natural as to seem to have been made for it, how cosily would it have sat in the sisterhood of States.

STATE NEWS.

THE wheelbarrow idiots have got as far as Cumberland.

THE graves of four Confederate dead were decorated at Cumberland on Tuesday.

THE coke business looks very dull along the Mt. Pleasant Branch. Several of the works are out of blast.

AN explosion at Phœnix Park Colliery, in Schuylkill county, a few days ago, injured eleven men, three fatally.

JAMES P. KANE, Treasurer of the Fourth school district of Scranton, was arrested on Monday for fraudulently hypothecating $5,000 of the school fund. He was committed for court.

A FEW days since a Chester county hen laid an egg of an enormous size, which upon being broken open was found to contain a white and yoke and also a perfect and ordinary sized egg with a hard shell.

THE barbers of Scranton were arrested on Monday, at the instance of the Y. M. C. A., for shaving their customers on Sunday. What a difference Sun' and Mon' make, and yet the difference is only two letters.

THE funeral of Levi K. Stein, the juror who died before the completion of the Yost murder trial, at Pottsville, took place a few days ago. The farm on which he lived has been in possession of the family for about 115 years, the representatives of five generations having been living in the house until within a few days, viz.: Eve Stein in her 96th year; her son, Jacob Stein, in his 75th year; her grandson, John Stein, the father of Levi K. and Levi K. Stein's little son.

Are You Prepared for Active Life?

Young man, how do you spend your evenings and odd moments? Will you not snatch from waste and convert to the highest ends of your being those little odd spells, perhaps now spent in unprofitable, if not vicious company—now thrown away, perhaps worse than wasted, and increase and secure your happiness? What are you doing for your mind? The writer of this little article frequently sees many of you in stores and offices, and around banks and shops, expending your working existence in procuring food, clothes and property. He knows that you are expending your human energy in things that appertain expressly to the body and its various wants and fashions. Have you learned to believe that the highest good and the greatest beauty of mankind is to provide food, clothing, luxuries, etc. And that these animal gratifications shall occupy most of your time and most of your vital resources?

Be advised, and devote part of your time to cultivation of your intellects. Procure good books and read them. Begin life with the fixed determination to spend a portion of each day in the vigorous, powerful and exclusive exercise of your intellectual faculties, in the discipline of your mind, in the acquisition of useful knowledge. The future of the State and country rests upon you. Older laborers are daily being called from the field, and as the responsibility of the age falls upon you, will you shrink back, or make no effort at preparation?

Too Dear.

A confectioner advertises "Centennial kisses," and sells them two for a cent, but unless he knocks eighty-two years off from their age, and gives them away, he can't expect to compete with the raw article in this community.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

FLOATING PARAGRAPHS.

—Railroad building is experiencing a revival. Thus far the present year there have been built, according to report, 532 miles, as against 220 miles for the same period in 1875, 375 miles in 1874, and 654 in 1873.

—The lumber trade, it is said, is one of the first to show signs of improvement. The demand is greater and the prices better than hitherto. This in part results from the care taken in both this country and Canada not to overstock the market.

—The recent African discoveries have developed the fact that vast mineral wealth underlies the surface of that great continent. Lieutenant Cameron, who has just returned from there, tells of enormous deposits of coal and iron—enough, he says, "to supply the world for untold centuries."

—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*, speaking of the appointment of Cameron and its relation to Cincinnati, says: "The most alarming feature of the Cincinnati business is the pronounced rebellion in the Pennsylvania delegation against the slaughter of Blaine. The majority of the delegates west of the Alleghenies are reported as ready to break through all leadership to sustain Blaine, and McMichael, Bingham, Mann, Hill, Wistar and other friends of Cameron, are openly claimed by the Blaine men as certain to defeat the effort to take the delegation from Hartranft to any one else than Blaine. One peculiarity of the present tide of Presidential agitation is the dropping out of Hartranft's name on every hand since the appointment of Don Cameron was announced. While Cameron's immediate friends do not admit any purpose of abandoning Hartranft, by common consent he is no longer discussed as among the possibilities of Cincinnati. Blaine's friends are confident that they can command enough votes to nominate their favorite on the third ballot, and even his enemies concede that he can make the candidate if he fails to nominate himself. The known intimate relations of Blaine and Washburne have made Washburne loom up recently in private circles as the coming man, but I have reason to believe that Blaine has never considered his lines of retreat at Cincinnati."

A Thrifty Alabama Girl.

The Selma (Ala.) *Times* says: "We know a young lady who is refined, cultivated, and handsome, who, nevertheless, is not afraid to work. She lives in the country, and in addition to household duties is tending with her own fair hands a patch of cotton growing near the house. In a note written a few days since she said that she would visit the Granger's Fair in October, and intended to bring at least one bale of cotton of her own production. She can perform admirably on the piano, and adorns the parlor gracefully.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MEINOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. KAY.

Centennial Visitors,
FROM
ALL NATIONS,
Universally use S. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

FOR CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

ASSEMBLY.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
WM. J. SVODGRASS,
SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JAMES M. PARKINSON,
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.
Sixth Legislative District,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. 645-d&8

FOR SENATE, 45th SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOHN GILLFILLAN,
UPPER ST. CLAIR,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE, 43d SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT,
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d&8

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

TREASURER.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
WM. M'CALLIN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 2.

CORONER.

FOR CORONER,
MALK DONLEY,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

The attention of parties is called to this beautiful and convenient location, being situated about one mile from Sharpsburg, and easy of access. Lots for sale on reasonable terms. Apply at the Cemetery or at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Sharpsburg, or of the officers.

A. CLANEY, Secretary. A. KELLY, President.
630-TuTh

Enameled WROUGHT IRON PIPE
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, BOILER PIPE, &c.
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

MILLER, FORSE & CO.
late Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
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ELECTROTYPES & STEREOTYPES
MADE FROM WOOD CUTS AND TYPE, UNEXCELLED FOR WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY AT LOW PRICES.
W. G. JOHNSTON & CO. 57 Wood St.

MERCHANT TAILOR, B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Spring and Summer Wear.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

50 CASKS SODA ASH. FOR SALE by J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street.
April 5, 1876.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

To Our Friends, Patrons and Strangers Visiting Our City.

Two of our principal buyers being in the Eastern Markets, twice last week, and having made very extensive purchases, replenished every department in the house with all the VERY LATEST and NEWEST NOVELTIES from FOREIGN and AMERICAN PRODUCTIONS. In our

DRESS GOODS AND SILK DEPARTMENTS,

An unusually fine and attractive assortment of NEW SUMMER NOVELTIES have been opened and placed on our counters. New Plaids for Summer, from lowest to finest qualities of imported goods, ranging in price from 8c per yard to $1.50; Damasse Plaids and Stripes, Camel's Hair and Cashmere Plaids, &c. And, in Silks, it has never been our pleasure to offer such an extended line of the best and most celebrated manufacture, and the very best possible value. The latest colorings for Summer promenade and street wear, from $1.00 to $2.50 per yard; and a choice line of Plaid and Striped Mourning and Fancy Silks. Black Goods Department, new and complete in all lines and grades.

ON OUR SECOND FLOOR, IN THE SUIT DEPARTMENT

We have now opened a beautiful display of Ladies' Plain, Braided and Embroidered Linen Suits, in a great variety of styles, at much less than usual prices; also, full line of Black Alpaca, Cashmere and Silk Suits, Plain and Fancy Check Silk Suits, and a full line in all sizes for Misses. Also a fine assortment of Silk and Cashmere Sacques and Sleeveless Jackets, all new styles. We have, also on this floor, Ladies' and Misses' Muslin Underwear, Skirts, White Goods of every description, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Curtain Nets and Laces, Trunks, Satchels, &c., at our usual bargain prices. Securing some special bargains for

OUR DOMESTIC AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS DEPARTMENT,

We are now offering large lines of New, Fresh Goods, at lower prices than have been known for many years. A special bargain is offered in a lot of Satin finish Table Napkins, slightly imperfect at $1.00 per dozen. Best makes of Calicos at 4½, 5 and 6¼c. Brown Sheetings at 4½, 5, 6¼, 7 and 8c, and extra bargains in Bleached Shirtings, in old and best known makes, lower than ever; also, good bargains in Cheviot Shirtings, Ticks, Checks, Loom Linens, Table Damasks, Towels and Towelings, Quilts, Marseilles Quilts, Linen Lap Rugs, &c. We are receiving daily in our Ladies' and Gents'

FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT,

All the very newest and latest novelties. New Hats and Bonnets, New Flowers, Feathers and Tips, New Ribbons in all widths, and a beautiful new line of Plain and Plaid Sash Ribbons at lowest prices; Ladies' Linen Sets, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Corsets, Paniers, &c. Large assortment of new Silk Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, at low prices. Special attention is directed to our line of Gents' Fine White Dress Shirts, a new line of which has just been received at special low prices.

Every Department Replenished with New Goods at Popular Prices.

☞ Our "LADIES' JOURNAL" for June, with list of goods and prices, Latest Fashion Plates, and interesting reading matter, the finest number yet issued, mailed, postage paid, free to any address.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

NOS. 165, 167 & 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

1876 MAY 27. 1876
Still Better Value
IN
EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Our Stock has been largely increased this week by large purchases made at the Recent Auction Sales in New York.

Many Goods at prices that were never heard of before.

There never was a better time to secure bargains in Dry Goods than now.

Goods will not likely continue long at the present low prices.

Our trade is very active, our stock larger and our facilities for giving on customers the best possible value for their money is not surpassed by any house in this country.

DRESS GOODS!

New Dress Goods at	8 and 10 cents
New Dress Goods at	12½ and 15 cents
New Dress Goods at	20 and 25 cents
New Dress Goods at	31 and 35 cents
New Dress Goods at	37½ and 50 cents

The best assortment of medium priced Goods we ever offered.

Suits, Overskirts and Jackets
in great variety.

New Parasols and Sun Umbrellas
Opened this week.

A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

N. B.—Still a full line of those Unlaundried Shirts on hand at our popular price of one dollar each, at which price we have already sold nearly 2,000 of them.

ICE.
ICE!
CHAUTAUQUA LAKE ICE CO.
Commencing May 15, 1876.
REDUCED PRICES.
PRICE LIST, 1876.

	Per week, 6 deliveries.	Per week, 7 deliveries.
10 lbs.		70
15 lbs.	90	1 00
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Official Paper of Allegheny County

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KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101⅛.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112⅝

TUTTON, after all, receives the nomination as Collector of the Port at Philadelphia.

THE new phase of the railroad war is that of the reduction of passenger rates, which have been cut down one-third. It promises to be a long and bitter fight.

THE warmth of the weather, for a few days, leads to the idea that summer has come, and that we will have our warmest weather in June, and milder and more agreeable temperature in July. It usually so happens, when we have warm weather so early. Still, we are not weather prophets.

THE Knights Templar descended on Philadelphia in force yesterday. They have the common interest in the Centennial, and determined to manifest it in the form of an open demonstration and parade. The order in this State is very prosperous, and comprises in its ranks some of our best men.

THE Lord High Chancellor of England is of the opinion that the position taken by our Government as to the extradition of WINSLOW is correct, and the arguments adduced by Secretary FISH sound. Hence WINSLOW has been remanded without date, and it is believed, will be extradited. If this result should be reached, it will be a decided victory for Secretary FISH.

QUEBEC has realized the advantage of allowing matches to children as convenient play things. They employed their treasures to such excellent advantage that they started a fire which destroyed over seven hundred houses. We are liable, in this country to conflagrations on the Fourth of July, as the result of the uncontrolled use of fire works. Still, the Centennial must necessarily be made to cover a great deal of carelessness and consequent damage.

THE acceptance of the War Department portfolio by Mr. CAMERON gives to that Department an efficient head. He has, by general admission, all the qualifications necessary to the successful administration of the office. If it shall prove true that he will resign the position as delegate to Cincinnati, it will set at rest all clamor as to a trade off; and in any event will make no difference as to the result—as we judge he will act according to his convictions, irrespective of position.

THE contrast between the Republican and Democratic press as to the manner of receiving statements affecting the reputations of the leaders of either party, is marked and noticeable. The Democratic press gloat over the wild and unproven stories against BLAINE, while their committees pertinaciously follow him as though they were paid lawyers, following the trail of a villain. When KERR is assailed, though there are many credible circumstances in the accusation, and confusion and incorrectness in the defense, no Republican rejoices over the trouble that befalls the Democratic Speaker. This is a fact worthy of notice.

THE early reports of gross outrages in charges at the Centennial restaurants have been rectified, so far as boarding houses are concerned, and even with regard to restaurants generally. The exorbitant rates have given way to reasonable charges, and inferior to very excellent accommodations. Private boarding houses are offering good, cleanly, and abundant fare, and comfortable lodgings, at two dollars a day. The hotels, too, charge reasonable rates, and have not advanced prices, so that there need be no further complaint relative to charges for board. We gladly state these facts, as we mentioned the reports of exorbitant charges when they were current.

THE Methodist Episcopal Church makes no secret of her method of working, yet she is often amusingly misunderstood. An evening contemporary praises a "reform" which it claims to have been inaugurated at the present General Conference—that of throwing the support of the Bishops directly on the churches. This "reform" was inaugurated eight years ago, and has been in steady operation since. It has not, however, worked satisfactorily, there being every year a large deficiency, which the Book Concern has been compelled to make good. The action of the General Conference was merely designed to force the annual conferences to make good the amounts apportioned to them. The plan is old, and it is not a new reform.

WE suppose the controversy between our manufacturers and the puddlers must work itself out in the usual way. We do not know enough of the merits of their statements and demands to express an opinion as to the rights of the respective parties,—other than the general right to offer and to receive what may be thought agreeable by either party; but we do know that the closing of our manufactories would be a public calamity just at the present. A strike has occurred at the Union Iron Mills, Chicago, by which seven hundred men are thrown out of employment. The *Tribune* says of it: "The works were closed during the entire winter, and all the employes who have been idle are or were in debt. Yet, after a month's work and a prospect of earning a living for their families, they voluntarily resume their idleness and increase their necessities to "strike" for higher wages, which the condition of the iron and steel trade will not warrant. Those entitled to most sympathy are the laborers in other departments who are thrown out of employment as a consequence of the strike among the steel workers. The wages range from $2.50 to $6 a day, and seven hundred poor men are losing at that rate, while their families are deprived of the very necessities of life." All such troubles should, if possible, be avoided.

WHILE we do not believe that war in Europe is at all imminent, since the Sultan of Turkey has been dethroned, yet we have no doubt that such a war would have done this country no commercial harm. Looked at from an elevated point of view, the common interest of mankind is best served by the maintenance of peace. A shock endured by great nations in Europe vibrates round the world, and in the end all feel its effects. It is safe to assume, nevertheless, that, the first disturbing influence over, the immediate results of the war which has for some time appeared to be pending would be beneficial here. The loan of Turkey for some time appeared to be premium on gold would probably go up a few points, and to that extent the movement toward resumption would be checked. There the mischief might be expected meanwhile to end. On the other hand, it is tolerably certain that the demand for United States bonds would receive a marked impetus. British and Continental capital now invested in Russian, Austrian, Hungarian, Egyptian, and Turkish securities would be, as far as practicable, withdrawn. British consols probably, and Anglo-Indian securities undoubtedly, would feel the consequences of the distrust which a great war creates. American Government securities would then be, of all, the best entitled to confidence, and the absorption of our four and a half per cent. bonds would follow as of course. So with our wheat crop. A war of the kind which may be counted among the contingencies of the time would suspend the Russian trade with foreign ports, and our grain surplus would be drawn upon to supply the deficiency in the British market. These are not reasons why we should exult over the prospect of war. They are, however, reasons for discarding apprehensions as to its bearing upon the national interests of this country.

THE TURKISH SITUATION.

About two weeks ago, we stated that MOHAMMED MURRAD EFFENDI, as the legal successor of the Sultan, would probably succeed ABDUL AZEIZ very soon. We mentioned that enforced abdications of unpopular Sultans was the rule, rather than the exception. Suddenly, and comparatively unexpected, this event has happened. The Sultan was evidently in personal peril, as the Softas had demanded the abrogation of certain titles which gave him immunity from personal violence. This, of course, meant that he should be murdered if he further resisted the popular will. The career of ABDUL AZEIZ presents remarkable contrasts. When besucceeded his brother, who died at an early age, he dismissed the seraglio, reduced expenses, and promised reforms such as would, had they been given effect, have lifted the government out of its embarrassments, and given new life to the nation. One short year passed, and every promise was broken. The dismissed seraglio was regathered, immense extravagant outlays were made on palaces, menageries, and ships, and a career of heedless outlay entered upon, which has at last brought the nation to the verge of ruin. He illustrated the prevailing trait of the Turkish character,—that of readiness to promise, and failure to perform. His career has ended, as so many of his predecessors did,—in sudden overthrow and shame.

MAHAMMED MURAD EFFENDI, who has been elevated to the throne, was educated in Paris, and has the reputation of being a brilliant, able, and energetic man, of far more decision of character than any of his predecessors for a half century past. He is controlled by the Great Powers, both as to income and expenditures, a precaution that is very useful in this case. It is never possible to rely on the self-restraint of a Turk, once the opportunity for indulgence is afforded him. Hence, whatever there may be in the character of the new Sultan to give hope for a purer and better reign than Turkey has had for years, it is well to keep his good resolutions firm, by proper restraint. The liberality of sentiment, cultivation, and good sense with which the new Sultan is accredited, would afford elements of hope and promise, were it not for the utter failures of other Sultans to redeem even the promises afforded by both word and character in other years. The effect of the change must be beneficial to Turkey, and generally pacificatory. The Great Powers will have a firm hold of the new Sultan, and will probably so shape measures as to prevent the continuance of the war. This done, and the Empire is rich, and able, with proper economy to provide for her outlays, and the interest on her debt. The utter breaking down of her financial system was among the most potent of the causes of the recent troubles. This once restored, and so much will have been accomplished. The late Sultan had violated so many promises, that his Christian subjects put no faith in him. The present ruler has, at least, an excellent reputation, and is not responsible for violated promises. Thus affairs assume a better shape, and the Empire may be saved a great war. Concessions must, of necessity, be made to the provinces, but this can be arranged. England is reported to have demanded their freedom; while the other powers simply propose that reforms of administration shall be granted. In any event, the downfall of the late Sultan breaks the current of events, which drifted toward war. Under the new *regime* whatever the method of averting the conflict, this result will probably be achieved.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

The reports of the causes of certain Western failures, let in a flood of light on the general subject of losses and failures among business men. The intelligence, in brief, is, that outside speculations had much to do with those failures. Had the parties kept free from speculative entanglements, and given the proper attention and energy to their own business, they would have progressed properly; but the diversion of capital from legitimate pursuits, and the time and attention devoted to outside affairs, eventually resulted in ruin. Those who have had occasion to scan closely the causes which have led to the largest number of business failures say that this rule is generally operative. Our business men are frequently venturesome; and not willing to submit to the slow process of money-making in regular business, divert capital to other uses, and finally end in losing, not merely what is thus invested, but in crippling their regular business. The solid, substantial men of affairs are usually those who attend to their regular business, and this to the exclusion of most other enterprises. STEWART and ASTOR of New York, and others elsewhere, are illustrations of this idea. On the other hand, of the five thousand failures of last year a large majority are attributable, either to speculative pursuits, or to the diversion of time and money, which should have been devoted to regular business, to outside, and generally speculative operations.

There is, we fear, an unnecessary amount of sympathy expended, at times, on business failures. There are, it is true, cases deserving of sympathy. Parties enter into business with insufficient capital, basing their calculations on the state of the market at the time of their investment. In a few years the market declines, and they necessarily fail. All such failures, in our judgment, were made during the first and second years of the panic. Most of the failures now occurring are, to a large extent, the outgrowth of speculations. The market has not been such as to invite a very large investment of means in new enterprises. New business ventures have not been made to a very great extent. Hence, we must accept recent failures either as the result of the shrinkage of values, or the dispersion of means in outside enterprises. So far as shrinkage goes, it did its work a year ago. There has not been, within a year, any shrinkage in the value of commodities that should have affected the standing of a legitimately conducted business house. On the contrary, the frequent purchases and sales incidental to regular business should have totally prevented any serious loss, even were the market to decline. We conclude, therefore, that speculation is the bane of our people. Lands, stocks, speculations in thousands of matters that do not constitute a part of the regular operations of business, have absorbed capital and energy, and destroyed the prosperity of many business men. These are some of the troubles that have caused losses in business, which, had that business been legitimately conducted, would not have been sustained. Such speculations should be avoided, or else the full responsibility for the losses following speculative ventures should be clearly understood. The young who enter business should be inspired to know that to them speculation is a sure road to ruin, while honest devotion to regular business, combined with economy, is the way to fortune.

OUR LOST OPPORTUNITY.

How Pittsburgh Missed Becoming a State Capital.

A Local Centennial Reminiscence—The New State Project—What it Was and How it Was Defeated.

From advance sheets of the "Centenary Memorial" volume, now to be out in a few days, we are permitted to copy the following account of the *New State* project, which was agitated nearly one hundred years ago. It is from the Hon. James Veech's valuable contribution to that volume, and will be new to most of our readers.

Just before the Revolution, many new colony schemes sprung up in the West which were in whole or in part grounded upon the territory north and south of the Ohio, claimed afterwards by Virginia. The most prominent of these inceptive colonies, and the one which most nearly concerns us, was the Walpole grant, or Vandalia. Its territory was to be, without defining it minutely: Northwestern Virginia, from Fairfax's stone, through the Forks of Greenbrier and New Rivers to the North Carolina line, and so much of Kentucky as is east of the meridian of the mouth of Sciota, but without trenching upon Pennsylvania. This was in project from 1770 to 1773. Dr. Franklin, then in London, was its earnest and efficient advocate. Upon his advocacy its charter passed the scrutiny of the King's Council against the opposition of Lord Hillsborough, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, which so chagrined him that he resigned. But his system of no new colonies in the west remained, and Lord Chancellor Thurlow took care that the charter should never be sealed. But for this, and the rising revolt of the colonies, the star of Vandalia would now be shining in the galaxy of States, instead of West Virginia, the severance of which is some retribution for the arrogant obstinacy and land greed of the old parent. The new State should have taken the name.

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

When the Articles of Confederation, proposed in 1776, were from time to time under consideration in Congress, and by the States, the four smaller States, especially Maryland, with whom Pennsylvania always acted, and sometimes New York, struggled hard to have a provision incorporated empowering Congress to limit the extent of those that claimed to the Pacific or the Mississippi, but all in vain. The States South of the Potomac, headed by Virginia, always by bluster, and the concurrence of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and sometimes New York, succeeded in preventing it. For this reason it was not until 1781 that the Articles were finally adopted, Maryland, the last, coming in under protest.

It was in the midst of these strifes and struggles that our new State project began to be agitated. Indeed, there is some evidence that it was part of the plot of Dunmore and Connolly to erect a new colony here, taking the Vandalia grant for a nucleus, and annexing to it Pennsylvania west of the Laurel Hill and the Allegheny river, and Ohio west of Sciota, with Pittsburgh as the seat of empire. Be this as it may, no sooner did it seem to be a foregone conclusion by the agreement at Baltimore, that Virginia would have to yield her usurpation, than the scheme was openly avowed. Virginia had so long withheld her conditional ratification of the agreement, that good men were apprehensive of a re-opening of the strife in perhaps redoubled fury, and the disappointed and designing factionists were encouraged to hopeful exertion. In the meantime, the depopulation and perils of the northern frontier of Westmoreland had driven her courts to become peripatetic, sitting sometimes at Mt. Pleasant and elsewhere, because of the dangers at Hannastown; and petitions were pouring in upon the Assembly of Pennsylvania, asking the erection of a new county—ultimately Fayette—out of all her territory south of the Youghiogheny, into which, as was supposed, Indian encroachments would came after Braddock's war. A bill to that effect was reported and favorably considered. This seems to have effectually weaned the people in that quarter from the New state project.

POPULARITY OF THE PROJECT.

Now, it was not only the late Virginia partizans who were enraged with the hope of a new State. Good and true Pennsylvanians began to favor it. Even so loyal a citizen as Thomas Scott gave it a not unfavorable consideration. In January, 1781, after he had served a term as Councilor for Westmoreland, he wrote to Joseph Reed, President of the Supreme Executive Council, inquiring whether the resolutions of Congress of September and October, 1780, were understood to embrace Pennsylvania, whether the State would come into the measure, and whether, if it did, would it carry the settled as well as the unsettled parts? "If so," he says, "I believe it will meet but few objections on this side of the mountains. But, should the unsettled parts be relinquished, and the settled parts retained, the people would think themselves intolerably aggrieved. Give up all, and let us take our chance, or keep all, and let us grow, is the cry of many. Others say, let us, by dint of opposition, force our relinquishment to Congress (on their recommendation) by those States (Virginia and Pennsylvania) whose procrastinated quarrel about our country hath hung us up, our wives, children, and living, an easy prey to the savages these many years; the settlement will be reof hath, in so many instances, been totally neglected, and at best considered but a mere bye-business. This will at once reconcile all our territorial differences, and enable us to exert our united strength against our common enemy." After alluding to a memorial which had been prepared to be sent to the Assembly, "respecting the price of our land," he adds, "should that memorial be unsuccessful, I do not think there are many, perhaps not ten men on this side of the mountains, that would not lift arms against the State."

I have quoted thus copiously from Mr. Scott's letter because it is the most full and candid cotemporary statement extant of the substantial grounds upon which the New State project was, or could be placed.

THE GRIEVANCES OF THE PEOPLE.

The two great grievances which it was to and were, the gross inequalities in the prices of lands which the Virginia condition had established, and the lack of adequate aid from either State or United States, to protect the settlers from the savages. The first was remedied by indefinite and long-extended indulgence for payment—not yet wholly foreclosed; the other was removed by the earnest, if not always effectual, assistance rendered by Pennsylvania and Congress, after Virginia influence had ceased its thwartings. For a while, as we have seen, the great trouble was the delay in running the lines of boundary. But sensible people soon began to see that the delay was not the fault of Pennsylvania. The accession of General Irvine to the chief command at Pittsburgh, from the fall of 1781 to the peace of 1783, was a great relief. He brought order out of confusion, and held the scale even up steadily and powerfully to their own defence. They had become inured to this. They had their block-houses and forts and stations dotted all over the exposed territory, to which their wives and children resorted in times of danger, with vigilant scouts and rangers to patrol the border lines and give the alarm. All they wanted was encouragement and ammunition. They had learned to

"Fron death and danger with a level eye,
Trust in the Lord, and keep their powder dry;"

and they did it in faith and patience. Going to church with their rifles and powder-horns was no fiction. The interior settlements, though sometimes frightened—as were some of us during the late "unpleasantness"—never run except to the relief of the borderers; and if these sometimes suffered by sudden inroads of the savages, they quickly rallied and returned, or "held the fort" in hope, especially where they had Scotch-Irish Presbyterians to back them up. In spite of all their perils and privations, they grew in strength and population with unprecedented rapidity. During all the perilous years, from 1777 to 1793, I know of no recorded instance of a failure of a church meeting of any kind west of the Monongahela, or east of it either, south of Forbes road, "by reason of incursions of the savages," except the failures of Presbytery to meet at Laurel Hill, Sewickley, and Mt. Pleasant, in 1781 and 1782, which need not be considered, except upon the injunction of Luertes, "that best safety lies in fear." There was no need of a New State for these reasons.

LEADERS IN THE MOVEMENT.

In 1782 the most active, if not the most open, promoters of the scheme were Colonels Cannon and Pentecost, each of whom had taken the "iron-clad oath," the former as Assemblyman, the latter as Councilor. Hugh Henry Brackenridge (but then calling himself Hugh Montgomery Brackenridge), the famous but somewhat eccentric lawyer of Pittsburgh, afterwards a Judge of the Supreme Court, testified on oath, in July, 1782, that he heard Pentecost "on his return from Council declare that the line (meaning that with Virginia and this Commonwealth) would never be run, and that *this country* never would be Pennsylvania *or* Virginia, but a *New State*," and that meetings of "a seditious nature" were being held upon anonymous advertisements in his handwriting. Pentecost attempted a noisy disclaimer of this, but thereby afforded only more convincing proof of its verity.

In April, 1782, General Irvine wrote to Governor Harrison, of Virginia, and again, in May, to the Executive Council of Pennsylvania—"An expedition much talked of is to *emigrate* and set up a New State. A day is appointed to meet for the purpose. A certain Mr. Johnston, who has been in England since the commencement of the present war, is at the head of the emigrating party, and has a form of constitution ready for the new government. I am well informed he is now in the East trying to procure artillery and stores. Some think he is too trifling a being to be worthy of notice. Be this as it may, he has many followers. And it is highly probable that men of more influence than he are privately at work. Should they be so mad as to attempt it, I think they will either be cut to pieces or be obliged to take protection from and join the British. Perhaps some have this in view, though the great majority are, I think, well meaning people, who have at present no other views than to acquire large tracts of land." And so late as September, 1782, in instructions to Major Craig, whom he was leaving in temporary command of Fort Pitt, he warned him that "there are men in this country who are not too good, in order to favor a scheme of a New State, to devise plans to get possession of this post, particularly the stores," and that alarms might be got up on purpose to get volunteers in whom he would find difficulty to get out.

LEGALITY OF THE PROJECT.

It must be borne in mind that up to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, in 1788–89, there was no positive prohibition, by statute or constitution, of a New State anywhere upon the public domain, or that of any one or more of the States. Kentucky and Vermont had set up for States, and persisted until 1792, when they were admitted—a slave State to counterbalance a free one—thereby becoming precedents for like enterprises in modern times, which Congress has recognized as constitutional. Hence, there was no criminality, moral or political, in such schemes, except so far as they assailed the sovereignty of the States to be affected by them. And this, it was supposed, might be readily condoned under the spirit of the resolutions of Congress of 1780.

Opportunely, at this crisis, a Court of Congress, under one of the Articles of Confederation, which sat at Trenton, had just decided unanimously in favor of Pennsylvania, as against the claim of Connecticut, thereby impliedly affirming her right to all the territory within her charter, even as against the royal grants to older colonies. And to crush out all such schemes of intrusion or dismemberment, present or future, she, by an act passed December 2, 1782, declared that every attempt to set up a New State, in whole or in part, upon her territory, should be *treason*. Matters were now becoming serious.

It was to feel the pulse of the people on our Western borders on this wild and now illegal scheme, and if possible dissuade them from it further pursuit, that the Rev. James Finley was, in the spring of 1783, sent out by the State among them. His appointment was procured at the instance of John McDowell, the member of Council for Chester county, who certified that he was a proper person to employ, being well acquainted with most of the principal people, was expected there this spring, and could therefore act without being suspected of being in the service of the State. He accordingly came, in March, armed with a hundred copies of the Act of December, 1782, before referred to, of another Act for disposing of the donation and depreciation lands when acquired from the Indians, and of a Proclamation embodying the decision against Connecticut.

HOW THE PEOPLE STOOD.

In his to report the Executive Council, dated "Cecil county, Maryland, April 28, 1783," he says he was six weeks in the disaffected country—that east of the Youghiogheny and Fayette part), the inhabitants being mostly opposed to the New State, he passed them by. "A considerable number of those between said river and the Monongahela, as well as a great part of Washington county, I found to be fond of it, being misled by a few designing and, I suspect, ill-designing men, or by men who had not thoroughly considered the whole matter, which latter was the case of *"some of the clergy."* His mode of operation were to caution the people after sermons, talk to the "ministers and other gentlemen," and write argumentatively and persuasively to others but never disclosing his agency. "The New State's men alleged I was too officious—the law intimidated—enraged the populace—even the ringleaders were for eating in their own words." He hoped he had done some good, "yet the people seemed rather hushed than convinced." He feared that, being disappointed as to a New State, they would evade the payment of a tax, unless in flour, to be run, he suggested, by a State agent to New Orleans, for, says he, "those settlements are nearly destitute of cash." This was a wise raising the very measure of relief which Robert Morris had proposed in 1782, but which Pentecost had openly resisted.

Now, it is presumed that Mr. Finley's conferences with *the clergy* west of the Monongahela were chiefly, if not wholly, with Presbyterians—McMillan, Smith, Dod and Clark. Does he mean that some of them had been misleading the people? His language looks that way. And if they did so because they "had not thoroughly considered the whole matter," who can blame them? It was a captivating scheme, and, until recently, not forbidden. And if they had not been as "wise as serpents" to discern its seditious origin and the mischiefs it would work, it was, perhaps, because they were as "harmless as doves." Be this as it may, the project quickly died out, and disaffection receded, until again provoked to action in other forms by other influences and other laws, soon to be considered. And yet, in looking back upon the New State project, one may be pardoned for at least a half-drawn sigh at its decapitation. With Pittsburgh for its capital, so natural as to seem to have been made for it, how easily would it have sat in the sisterhood of States.

STATE NEWS.

THE wheelbarrow idiots have got as far as Cumberland.

THE graves of four Confederate dead were decorated at Cumberland on Tuesday.

THE coke business looks very dull along the Mt. Pleasant Branch. Several of the works are out of blast.

AN explosion at Phœnix Park Colliery, in Schuylkill county, a few days ago, injured eleven men, three fatally.

JAMES P. KARE, Treasurer of the Fourth school district of Scranton, was arrested on Monday for fraudulently hypothecating $5,000 of the school fund. He was committed for court.

A FEW days since a Chester county hen laid an egg of an enormous size, which upon being broken open was found to contain a white and yoke and also a perfect and ordinary sized egg with a hard shell.

THE barbers of Scranton were arrested on Monday, at the instance of the Y. M. C. A., for shaving their customers on Sunday. What a difference Sun' and Mon' make, and yet the difference is only two letters.

THE funeral of Levi K. Stein, the juror who died before the completion of the Yost murder trial, at Pottsville, took place a few days ago. The farm on which he lived has been in posession of the family for about 115 years, the representatives of five generations having been living in the house until within a few days, viz.: Eve Stein in her 96th year; her son, Jacob Stein, in his 75th year; her grandson, John Stein, the father of Levi K. and Levi K. Stein's little son.

Are You Prepared for Active Life?

Young man, how do you spend your evenings and odd moments? Will you not snatch from waste and convert to the highest ends of your being those little odd spells, perhaps now spent in unprofitable, if not vicious company—now thrown away, perhaps worse than wasted, and increase and secure your happiness? What are you doing for your mind? The writer of this little article frequently sees many of you in stores and offices, and around banks and shops, expending your working existence in procuring food, clothes and property. He knows that you are expending your human energy in things that supertain expressly to the body and its various wants and fashions. Have you learned to believe that the highest good and the greatest beauty of mankind is to provide food, clothing, luxuries, etc. And that these animal gratifications shall occupy most of your time and most of your vital resources?

Be advised, and devote part of your time to cultivation of your intellects. Procure good books and read them. Begin life with the fixed determination to spend a portion of each day in the vigorous, powerful and exclusive exercise of your intellectual faculties, in the discipline of your mind, in the acquisition of useful knowledge. The future of the State and country rests upon you. Older laborers are daily being called from the field, and on the responsibility of the age falls upon you, will you shrink back, or make no effort at preparation?

Too Dear.

A confectioner advertises "Centennial kisses," and sells them two for a cent, but unless he knocks eighty-two years off from their age, and gives them away, he can't expect to compete with the raw article in this community.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

FLOATING PARAGRAPHS.

—Railroad building is experiencing a revival. Thus far the present year there have been built, according to report, 332 miles, as against 220 miles for the same period in 1875, 375 miles in 1874, and 654 in 1873.

—The lumber trade, it is said, is one of the first to show signs of improvement. The demand is greater and the prices better than hitherto. This in part results from the care taken in both this country and Canada not to overstock the market.

—The recent African discoveries have developed the fact that vast mineral wealth underlies the surface of that great continent. Lieutenant Cameron, who has just returned from there, tells of enormous deposits of coal and iron—enough, he says, "to supply the world for untold centuries."

—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*, speaking of the appointment of Cameron and its relation to Cincinnati, says: "The most alarming feature of the Cincinnati business is the pronounced rebellion in the Pennsylvania delegation against the slaughter of Blaine. The majority of the delegates west of the Alleghenies are reported as ready to break through all leadership to sustain Blaine, and McMichael, Bingham, Mann, Hill, Wistar and other friends of Cameron, are openly claimed by the Blaine men as certain to defeat the effort to take the delegation from Hartranft to any one else than Blaine. One peculiarity of the present tide of Presidential agitation is the dropping out of Hartranft's name on every hand since the appointment of Don Cameron was announced. While Cameron's immediate friends do not admit any purpose of abandoning Hartranft, by common consent he is no longer discussed as among the possibilities of Cincinnati. Blaine's friends are confident that they can command enough votes to nominate their favorite on the third ballot, and even his enemies concede that he can make the candidate if he fails to nominate himself. The known intimate relations of Blaine and Washburne have made Washburne loom up recently in private circles as the coming man, but I have reason to believe that Blaine has never considered his lines of retreat at Cincinnati."

A Thrifty Alabama Girl.

The Selma (Ala.) *Times* says: "We know a young lady who is refined, cultivated, and handsome, who, nevertheless, is not afraid to work. She lives in the country, and in addition to household duties is tending with her own fair hands a patch of cotton growing near the house. In a note written a few days since she said that she would visit the Granger's Fair in October, and intended to bring at least one bale of cotton of her own production. She can perform admirably on the piano, and adorns the parlor gracefully.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Bahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MEINER.
Solicitor—JOHN H. WALKER.

Centennial Visitors,
FROM
ALL NATIONS,
Universally use S. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

FOR CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

ASSEMBLY.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
WM. J. SYODGRASS,
RIPPLIN TOWNSHIP,
SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JAMES M. PARKINSON,
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP,
Sixth Legislative District,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. 445-dd8

FOR SENATE, 45th SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOHN GILLFILLAN,
UPPER ST. CLAIR,
Subject to be Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE, 43d SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
Of McKEESPORT,
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention

PROTHONOTARY.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. dd8

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

TREASURER.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
WM. M'CALLIN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 2.

CORONER.

FOR CORONER,
MARK DONLEY,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

The attention of parties is called to this beautiful and convenient location, being situated about one mile from Sharpsburg, and easy of access. Lots for sale on reasonable terms. Apply at the Cemetery or at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Sharpsburg, or of the officers.

A. KELLY, President.
A. CLANEY, Secretary.
630-TuTh

Enameled WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

MILLER, FORSE & CO.
Late Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
311 LIBERTY STREET.
678 PITTSBURGH

ELECTROTYPES & STEREOTYPES

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 58 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and GENTLEMENS Spring and Summer Wear.

50 CASKS SODA ASH. FOR SALE by J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street. April 5, 1876.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

To Our Friends, Patrons and Strangers Visiting Our City.

Two of our principal buyers being in the Eastern Markets, twice last week, and having made very extensive purchases, replenished every department in the house with all the VERY LATEST and NEWEST NOVELTIES from FOREIGN and AMERICAN PRODUCTIONS. In our

DRESS GOODS AND SILK DEPARTMENTS,

An unusually fine and attractive assortment of NEW SUMMER NOVELTIES have been opened and placed on our counters. New Plaids for Summer, from lowest to finest qualities of imported goods, ranging in price from 8c per yard to $1.50; Damasse Plaids and Stripes, Camel's Hair and Cashmere Plaids, &c. And, in Silks, it has never been our pleasure to offer such an extended line of the best and most celebrated manufacture, and the very best possible value. The latest colorings for Summer promenade and street wear, from $1.00 to $2.50 per yard; and a choice line of Plaid and Striped Mourning and Fancy Silks. Black Goods Department, new and complete in all lines and grades.

ON OUR SECOND FLOOR, IN THE SUIT DEPARTMENT

We have now opened a beautiful display of Ladies' Plain, Braided and Embroidered Linen Suits, in a great variety of styles, at much less than usual prices; also, full line of Black Alpaca, Cashmere and Silk Suits, Plain and Fancy Check Silk Suits, and a full line in all sizes for Misses. Also a fine assortment of Silk and Cashmere Sacques and Sleeveless Jackets, all new styles. We have, also on this floor, Ladies' and Misses' Muslin Underwear, Skirts, White Goods of every description, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Curtain Nets and Laces, Trunks, Satchels, &c., at our usual bargain prices. Securing some special bargains for

OUR DOMESTIC AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS DEPARTMENT,

We are now offering large lines of New, Fresh Goods, at lower prices than have been known for many years. A special bargain is offered in a lot of Satin-finish Table Napkins, slightly imperfect at $1.00 per dozen. Best makes of Caltcos at 4½, 5 and 6¼c. Brown Sheetings at 4½, 5, 6¼, 7 and 8c, and extra bargains in Bleached Shirtings, in old and best known makes, lower than ever; also, good bargains in Cheviot Shirtings, Ticks, Checks, Loom Linens, Table Damasks, Towels and Towelings, Quilts, Marseilles Quilts, Linen Lap Rugs, &c. We are receiving daily in our Ladies' and Gents'

FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT,

All the very newest and latest novelties. New Hats and Bonnets, New Flowers, Feathers and Tips, New Ribbons in all widths, and a beautiful new line of Plain and Plaid Sash Ribbons at lowest prices; Ladies' Linen Sets, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Corsets, Panniers, &c. Large assortment of new Silk Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, at low prices. Special attention is directed to our line of Gents' Fine White Dress Shirts, a new line of which has just been received at special low prices.

Every Department Replenished with New Goods at Popular Prices.

Our "LADIES' JOURNAL" for June, with list of goods and prices, Latest Fashion Plates, and interesting reading matter, the finest number yet issued, mailed, postage paid, free to any address.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 & 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

1876 MAY 27. 1876
Still Better Value
IN
EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Our Stock has been largely increased this week by large purchases made at the recent Auction Sales in New York.

Many Goods at prices that were never heard of before.

There never was a better time to secure bargains in Dry Goods than now.

Goods will not likely continue long at the present low prices.

Our trade is very active, our stock larger and our facilities for giving our customers the best possible value for their money is not surpassed by any house in this country.

DRESS GOODS!

New Dress Goods at..... 8 and 10 cents
New Dress Goods at..... 12½ and 15 cents
New Dress Goods at..... 20 and 25 cents
New Dress Goods at..... 31 and 25 cents
New Dress Goods at..... 37½ and 50 cents

The best assortment of medium priced Goods we ever offered.

Suits, Overskirts and Jackets
In great variety.
New Parasols and Sun Umbrellas
Opened this week.

A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

N. B.—Still a full line of those Unlaundried Shirts on hand at our popular price of one dollar each, at which price we have already sold nearly 2,000 of them.

ICE.
ICE!
CHAUTAUQUA LAKE ICE CO
Commencing May 15, 1876.
REDUCED PRICES.
PRICE LIST, 1876.

	Per week, 6 deliveries.	Per week, 7 deliveries.
10 lbs.	$ 60	$ 70
15 lbs.	90	1 00
20 lbs.	1 05	1 25
25 lbs.		1 50
30 lbs.		1 75
40 lbs.		2 00
From 40 to 100 lbs.	.60c per cwt.	
" 100 to 500 lbs.	.50c per cwt.	
" 500 to 1500 lbs.	.40c per cwt.	

Ice for sale by the ton or load.

ICE! ICE!
ICE.
KEYSTONE ICE CO.,
NEGLEY BROTHERS & CUNNINGHAM.
GO

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President,
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Depositors received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 1, 1876.

The interval of a legal holiday gave the banks a rather more active supply of business yesterday, although even with this there was not a remarkable activity displayed. In general business at the banks is dull, owing to the comparative dullness of general business, and the spirit of caution which again prevails. The banks are not disposed to take venturesome risks. The trouble between manufacturers and puddlers has had the effect to create a feeling of fear, and its influence on business is already detrimental. Still we hope that apparent difficulties will soon give way, and that we shall soon again have the better times so long hoped for!

—The Hon. Elbridge Gerry Spaulding, the author of the Legal Tender act, was the orator at the opening of the Bankers' and Brokers' building, on the Centennial grounds, on Decoration Day. He made quite an elaborate address. Mr. Spaulding, like ex-Secretary McCulloch, has never regarded greenbacks nor greenbacking more than evidences of indebtedness. The author of the act by which they were forced upon the community intended that they should be funded into six per cent. gold bonds, and he now regards it as the greatest blunder of the war that the holders of these notes were deprived of this funding privilege. But like ex-Secretary McCulloch, who frames our finance were printed a year ago, Mr. Spaulding has no abiding faith in national banks, and considers the system as the consummate flower of the financial legislation of the war. Tracing the progress of banking during a hundred years he shows that the organization of the first United States Bank in 1791, under the auspices of Washington and Hamilton, placed the finances of the country upon a secure basis, and that the failure to renew its charter in 1811, brought the nation to the brink of bankruptcy during the war with Great Britain. The establishment of the second United States Bank in 1816, according to his view, opened a new era of prosperity, which was brought to an end by President Jackson's seizure of the Government deposits and a few years after by the crash of 1837. The facility with which he evolves commercial prosperity from the establishment of the United States Bank, and panic and ruin from its abolition does not commend itself to us, but the moral which he draws from the experience of the country is most whole some. We need more stability in financial legislation. In a word, currency and banking should be taken out of politics.—*New York Tribune.*

—The New York *Herald*, in discussing the financial outlook, says: "Our hopeful friends claim that existing indices point that way, and that a start is only necessary to be made to set the machine in motion or running order. Among other encouraging signs they point to the remarkable success of the great auction sale of last week—remarkable for the extensive lines of goods marketed and the unexpectedly favorable prices obtained. It shows that the over production in the line of cotton fabrics is a lastfinding consumers, that the country is becoming bare of goods, and that there is plenty of money to purchase supplies when necessity calls for them. Again, despite the cutting down of tolls for freight and passenger traffic the great railroads continue to publish increased earnings over the same period of last year, and the fact is cited that although the reduction of fares, coupled with the imminence of the Commodore's death, was used Tuesday as a very battering ram to beat down the market, the effect was but a transient one and as speedily recovered from. How much of merit or demerit these "signs" may contain we leave our readers to gather for themselves, with the simple remark that even a disposition to look upon a bright side is one step toward success."

—The New York *Commercial and Shipping List*; in an article on bank management, remarks that an attempt was made by the Government a few years ago to secure reports from all savings banks. The effort was partially successful, and in great States like Pennsylvania and New York some ten out of thirty-six savings banks were such to reality than in other States would not allow any reports to go out regarding their condition, but sufficient evidence was obtained by the Government to show that the real legitimate savings banks in this country were few and far between, and that there were a large number of brokerage offices and private banking institutions carrying on business as savings banks, thereby evading taxation in some particulars and misleading depositors. There is at present no law to compel savings banks, or mere fictitious concerns which assume that title, to give reports of their condition to either State or national authorities; but there certainly ought to be.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 7 Exchange place, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112¾	5-20's 1868 coupons	121½
U. S. 6's 1861, coup	122¾	10-40's	117¾
" 1865	115	Currency 6's	122¾
" 1865 new	120¾	New 5 per cents	117¾
5-20's 1867	121¾	10-40's coupons	118¾

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	110	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Erie	14	Union Pacific	36
L. S.	97¾	Toledo & Wabash	2
C. C. & I. C.	4	Harlem	137
St. Paul	33¾	Adams Express	98
Do. Pref'd	67¾	American Express	63½
Michigan Southern	83¼	U. S. Express	71¾
Do. Central	90¾	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	87¾
Northwestern com.	39¾	Quicksilver	15
Do. Pref.	59	Fort Wayne	102¾
Rock Island	107¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	12¾
Cleve. & Pitts.	87¾	Panama	135
Pacific Mail	27¾	Iron Mountain	15
Western Union Tel.	87		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S.)	51¾	Cen Trans. (B.)	47
Reading (S.)	44	Empire do. (A.)	59
U. Cos. of N. J. (S.)	155¼	A. V. R. R. (A.)	101
Oil Creek (S.)	¾	A. C. & St. L. (S.)	74
Lehigh Valley (B.)	58¾	N. Pacific bonds (A.)	13

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

N. P. Sawyer to J. Gallagher, May 29, 1876; lot No. 19, Block 2, Ashbrook borough, 20×100 feet.....$60

Wm. Woodwicker to Ed. Humphreys, May 5, 1876; lots 87 and 88 in Woodwicker's plan, Sixteenth ward, city, on Ray or street, 44×137 feet.....$1,250

Jacob W. Grosse to Chas. Lumsden, May 25, 1876; lot on Main street, Thirty-sixth ward, city, 18×115 feet.....$2,300

James Welsh et ux. to Alonzo McCoy Rhoades, Jr., 1, 1872; lot on Shade avenue, McClure township, 20×140 feet.....$600

N. P. Sawyer to Wm. C. Braddock, May 17, 1876; lot No. 11, Block 2, borough of Ashcraft, 22×100 feet.....$300

Same to Caroline J. Foster, May 30, 1876; lot No. 6 in same plan.....$300

James McFarduss et ux. to Board of Trustees of Allegheny Theological Seminary of the U. P. Church, May 16, 1876; lot on Anderson street, Allegheny, 20×141 feet.....$5,000

J. & C. Scharfenberg to M. Fehr, May 26, 1876; lot on Wallace street, Wilkinsburg, 60×98 feet.....$700

John H. Hare Sheriff, to John H. Glass and M. C. Varner, December 31, 1875; interest of Amos Beisher to lot on Charles street, Allegheny, 20×246 feet.....$4 10

Joseph Dehacher to Henry Landgraf in trust, January 28, 1876; two lots on Canal street, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 50×80 feet.....$1,200

NEW YORK, May 31, 1876.

Money was more active at 2½@5. The customs receipts were $509,000. Prime mercantile paper 4@6. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $170,000. The clearings were $80,000,000. Sterling was firm at 485½@490. The specie shipments were $250,000. Gold opened and closed at 112¾, with sales in the interim at 112¾@112¾. The carrying rates were 1-4 in, and flat for borrowing. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were quiet, with a fractional decline on Pacifics. Northwests and Rock Island advanced some. Stocks were dull. Stocks were rather irregular at the opening, but at the close were firm, and the highest prices of the day were made. Lake Shore, Western Union, Erie, Pacific Mail and Michigan Central as features. Granger stocks were more especially dull. Pacific Mail sold at 27¾, on reports of increased earnings.

The Pacific Mail Company elected the following Directors: Charles G. Francklyn, Moses Taylor, Samuel C. Thompson, Charles H. Mount, Andrew Boardman, Edward Cooper, Alonzo B. Cornell, Jr., Wm. H. Webb and Wm. P. Clyde. Mr. Clyde will be President.

The New York Central reduced passenger fares one dollar from Buffalo to the West and this has been followed by a similar reduction from New York by the new Company. Reports of the Company for February and March show a balance on hand on March 31st of $380,307.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange were 97,500 shares, of which 15,000 were Pacific Mail, 14,000 Western Union, 10,000 St. Pauls, 3,000 Erie, 32,000 Lake Shore, and 5,000 Michigan Central.

Government was United States coupons of 1881, 122¾@123; 5-20s of '65, 115; do '65 new, 119; do of '67, 121½; do of '68, 123¾; new 5s, 117½; 10-40s, 117¾; coupons, 118¾; currency 6s, 122¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 45; do. new, 43; Virginia new, 30; do. old, 30; Missouri sixes, 106.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 86¾; Quicksilver, 14; do preferred, 18; Pacific Mail, 27¾; Mariposa common, 3; do preferred, 7½; Express, 107; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 89¾; American Express, 62½; United States Express, 72½; New York Central, 110; Erie, 14; do preferred, 19; Harlem, 137½; do preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 87¾; Panama, 139; Union Pacific, 38; Lake Shore, 83; Illinois Central, 84; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 87½; Northwestern common, 39¾; do preferred, 58¾; C. C. C. & I., 4; New Jersey Central, 92; Rock Island, 107¼; St. Paul, 33¾; do. preferred, 67½; Toledo & Wabash, 2; do. preferred, 3; Fort Wayne, 102¾; Terre Haute, 10; do. preferred, 31½; Chicago & Alton, 97½; do. preferred, 105½; Ohio & Mississippi, 16¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 11; Missouri Pacific, 1¾; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 102; Indiana Central, 4½; Burlington & Quincy, 117; Hannibal & St. Jos., 12¾; Central Pacific, 108; Union Pacific, 104½; Union Pacific Land Grant, 99; Union Pacific Sinking Fund Bonds, 88.

LONDON, May 31.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day on balance was £44,000. Consols 93 9-16; 4-20s of '76, 104¼; do of '67, 103; new 5s, 108¾; 10-40s, 106; New York Central, 99; Erie, 12; do preferred, 19¾.

PARIS, May 31.—Rentes 104f 70c.

FRANKFORT, May 31.—United States bonds, 101¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1876.

General business continues exceedingly dull, as it nearly always is at this particular time, and no immediate improvement can reasonably be expected. The most noticeable feature we have to record is the continued decline in hogs and the products; the former, as compared with the highest point, are down $1 per cwt., Messrs Pork $24@$ bbl, Lard and all kinds of meats, 2@3c ₱ lb. Those speculators who are "short" are making a nice thing out of the tumble, but the "longs" are suffering severely, and some of them, as will have been noticed in our telegraphic dispatches, have been forced to the wall already. The other leading markets present nothing very important.

APPLES—Old crop are about out of season, and new crop have not made their appearance; however, there is a very light demand. Selling in a small way at $4@5 ₱ bbl for fair to choice fruit.

BEANS—Continue very dull, and prices are weak and nominal at $1@1.10 ₱ bu.

BUTTER—The demand is less active, in consequence of the hot weather, and prices are weak, although not quotably lower; prime to choice rolls, 20@22; same grades of solid packed, 18@20c.

CHEESE—Is quiet and unchanged; prime new Ohio, 9c to the trade; in a jobbing way, 10@10½.

DRIED FRUIT—Peeled Peaches dull; sales at 14@15c for fair. Unpeeled selling slowly at 11½@12c for halves. Apples in better supply, and offered at 8@9c for fair.

EGGS—While the supply in this market is comparatively light, prices are weak and drooping, in consequence of unfavorable advices from Philadelphia and New York. We now quote at 13@14c.

FLOUR—Market continues fairly active for good stock, but prices remain unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $6.25@6.75; red winters, $6.50@7; ambers, $7.25@7.50; patent process and fancy white wheat, $8.50@8.50. Rye Flour, $4.75@5.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues dull, and prices are weak at a decline of ¾@1c ₱ lb, as compared with the highest point, with the supply in first hands accumulating and importers generally anxious to sell. Refined Sugars are reported steady but unchanged. The reports of the destruction of plantations in Cuba continue, and the statistical position is still regarded as favorable to holders. Molasses and Syrups continue very quiet. Spices dull, and the Tea market continues very dull and depressed.

RICE.

Carolina	7	@7¾	Louisiana	6¼@6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12	@	Standard B	10¾@
Granulated	11¾	@	Standard EXC	10¾@
Crushed	11¾	@	Yellow C	9¾@9¾
Powdered	11¾	@	N. O. new crop	8¾@9
Standard A	10¾	@		

SYRUPS

Choice	65	@70	Fair	55 @58
Prime	63	@65	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65		N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60		Demara	50@55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45@1 00	Japan	40@85
Gunpowder	60@1 10	Oolong	35@85
Imperial	50@ 90	Souchong	35@70

COFFEE.

Fancy Rio	22¾@	Rio (Prime)	27
Prime Rio	22¾@23	Rio (Good)	26½
Good Rio	22¾@22¾	Roasted Java	33
Mild Government Java	38		

GRAIN—Our merchants generally continue to report the grain markets very dull, and no permanent improvement is likely to take place until after harvest. Wheat is weaker in tone, but strictly No. 1 is still held with considerable tenacity, as the supply of this grade is not large; we continue to quote good to prime Ohio at $1.30@1.35 ₱ bu. Corn is dull and continues very dull even at the recent decline of 2@3c ₱ bu, and the indications at present point to a still lower range of prices; quotable at 37@38c for Penna. and Ohio mixed, and 39@40c for white. Shelled Corn is also exceedingly dull, with a drooping tendency; Ohio and Indiana is quoted at 36@36c in track, and prime Kansas and Missouri at 35@36c. Ear Corn is also dull, and may be quoted at 28@30c, as to quality.

HAY—The market is very dull, and prices are weak and lower; loose is said to have been sold from country wagons, in Allegheny, at $14@18 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—There is a fair jobbing demand, but no improvement in prices; 35@40c ₱ bu.

PROVISIONS—The market continues considerably demoralized, and, as will be seen, we have still further reduced our quotations.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	13¾	Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$21.00
Do. Canvassed	13¾	Short Cut do	21.00
Shoulders ₱ lb	10¾	Prime leaf, tcs	12¾
Do. Canvassed	10	Lard, Ref for sum-	
Bacon S. C.	13¾	mer use—in tres	12
Do. Canvassed	14	Do. in kgs	13
Dried beef EX S. C.	14	Do. in kits	13
Do. Canvassed	14½	Do. 3 lb caddies	15½
Beef Tongues ₱ lb, per doz	$6	Do. 5 lb do	15½
Bacon Shoulders	8¾	Do. 10 lb do	15½
Short Rib Sides	11¾	Do. 20 lb do	15½
New Smoked Hams	12	Ham Sausage	12

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—There is little or nothing doing in seeds, hence we omit quotations.

TALLOW—Lower at 7¾@8c ₱ lb for country rendered, and 8¾@9c for choice city rendered.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week, as well as those of last week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	325 cars.	304 cars.
Hogs	100 "	118 "
Sheep	100 "	58 "
Total	525 "	480 "

Briggs, Dock & Dröm, Commission Merchants or the sale of live stock, at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the market as follows:

CATTLE.

The receipts of local cattle, intended for sale here, continue light, but the run of through consignments keeps up well, hence there is no improvement of any consequence to report, either in demand or prices, the supply this week, however, has scarcely been equal to the demand, especially of light weights of good quality, and there is a firmer feeling in consequence, with a slight advance, say 1 @12½c ₱ cwt; prime heavy cattle continue dragging, and the indications are that the most of the offerings of this character will have to go on in first hands, as but few are now coming, the butcher cattle are bringing about as much money as heavy ones, and selling more readily; this is owing to the fact that we have scarcely any buyers from the large seaboard markets, and are dependent almost entirely upon country dealers and butchers, who, as a rule, particularly at this season of the year, want light weights. No stockers offering, and not much inquiry for them.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400 a 1,500 steers		5 12@5 25	
Good 1,250@1,350 steers		5 00@5 25	
Fair 1,050@1,200 steers		4 50@4 90	
Cows Bulls and Stags		3 25@4 00	
Calves, as to quality		5 00@6 00	

SHEEP.

On Monday the arrivals were fair, but with a light demand, only three or four cars changing hands, the market was dull at the closing prices of last week. On Tuesday there was quite heavy, in consequence of which prices dropped 20@25c ₱ cwt. To-day (Wednesday), the supply was the largest we have had for some time, particularly at this time in the week, and with a very light demand and increased offerings, left us very much satisfactory to sellers, and it is doubtful if many of them held their own, some doubtless lost money.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 93a 100 lbs		5 65@5 90	
Prime 84@90 lbs		5 25@5 50	
Good 75@80 lbs		4 90@5 25	
Common 70@75 lbs		4 50@4 75	
Lambs as according to quality		4 00@6 50	

HOGS.

The market has been dull and weak ever since the date of our last report, and prices have declined 2 @35c per cwt; but for the fact that the run was a very light one, the decline would undoubtedly have been still greater. In sympathy with the break down in the west, our chief source of supply. There was a firmer feeling developed to-day, in consequence of more favorable advices from Chicago, but there was no perceptible improvement in prices, which, are much lower now than they have been since last fall, and there has also been a heavy shrinkage in the value of the products.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia hogs, 200@300 lbs		6 30@6 90	
Yorkers, 160@200 lbs		6 15@6 30	
Baltimore dogs, 200@250 lbs		6 15@6 25	
Roughs		5 00@5 50	

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft, and car Nos.

J. B. Sedwick is our authorized agent at Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 1, 1876.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acac., sorts ₱ lb	35c	40c	
1st select	40c	45 lb	
Acid, Citric	45c	50 lb	
Oxalic	17c	20 lb	
Tartaric	50c	55 lb	
Alcohol	2.22@2.25 gal		
Alum	3½c	4 lb	
A Barb	40c	50 lb	
Bocot	35c	40 lb	
Alum	3½c	4½ lb	
Ammn., Aq	7c	11 lb	
Carb	12c	15 lb	
Arnica, Flor	20c	22 lb	
Assafœtida	25c	30 lb	
Balsam, Copaib	90c	95 lb	
Candelle	50c	60 lb	
Bay Rum	2.75@4.00 gal		
Bits, Sulv car	1.75@3.00		
Sub silt	2.00@2.25 lb		
Blue Mass	60@65 lb		
Vitriol	11@12		
Borax, ref'd	14c	17 lb	
Brim., Roll	4c	5½ lb	
Flor, sulp	5c	6 lb	
Bucha	18c	22 lb	
Calomel Am	1.05@1.10 lb		
Camphor ref	35c	34 lb	
Cantharad	2c	9 lb	
Chamo. Ger	50 lb		
Rom	20 lb		
Chloral Hyd	2.25 lb		
Chlorofor	95@1.10 lb		
Cincho. Pale	70c	80 lb	
Red	50c	60 lb	
Yellow	20c	40 lb	
Cochineal	50c	55 lb	
Copperas	2c	3 lb	
Cream Tar	44c	46 lb	
Cubebs	18c	20 lb	
Dovers Pow'd	1.40@1.50 lb		
Ergot	2.10 lb		
Ether, Nit	45c	48 lb	
Sulp	70c	75 lb	
Ex. Lqrw'd	13@14c		
Liqu. Cal	38c	45 lb	
" Ital	20c	24 lb	
Fustic	3c	4 lb	
Glycer. Pure	20c	30 lb	
Bowers'		65 lb	
Indigo, Man	1.00@1.20 lb		
S. F. J.	1.00@1.25 lb		
Iodine	3.30@4.00 lb		
Iodoform		82 oz	
Juniper Ber	7c	9 lb	
Logwood	12½	14 lb	
Madder	12c	17 lb	
Magnes, Cal	80@1.00 lb		
Carb		45 lb	
Manna, Fla		80 lb	
Morph, Sul	4.25@4.60oz		
Nit, Silver	90 oz		
Opium	6.30@6.50 lb		
Powd	8.50@8.80 lb		
Quinine	2.30@2.40 oz		
Root, Gent	8	@12 lb	
Gin. E. I.	16	lb	
Gin. Jam	26	lb	
Ipeac P.	1.40	lb	
Jalap P.	75	lb	
Rhubarb	1.25@1.75 lb		
" Pow	1.25@1.75 lb		
Sal. Hond	60c	65 lb	
Sal. Mer	38	lb	
Senega	1.00@1.20 lb		
Sptgetla	30	lb	
Val. Eng	45	lb	
" Ger	25	lb	
Saffron, Am	60c	65 lb	
Sal Ammon	16c	18 lb	
Epsom	3c	5 lb	
Glauber	2½c	3 lb	
Rochelle		30 lb	
Soda	2c	3½ lb	
Seed, Canary	12c	15 lb	
Carduus	2.50		
Hemp	7½c	8 lb	
Mustard	8c	10 lb	
Senna, Alex	25c	30 lb	
E. I. Aleri	22c	24 lb	
Tinnev		28 lb	
Shellac	45c	60 lb	
Soap, Castile	11c	14 lb	
White	18c	21 lb	
Soda Ash	4c	5 lb	
Bi Carb	3c	6 lb	
Strych, Cry	2.35@3.00 oz		
Sulf. Quin	2.70@2.75 oz		
Sugar Lead	24c	26 oz	
Turpen, spts	40c	60 gal	
Var, Coach	1.85@2.00 gal		
Copal	1.25@2.00 gal		
Damar	1.50@1.80 gal		
Japan	75@1.10 gal		
Venet, Red	2½c	4½ lb	
Whiting	1½c	2½ lb	

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1876.

The Crude market was reported quiet, but without quotable change, as compared with Monday; $1.06¾, 30¾ for United certificates; immediate shipment, $1.02¾. Refined also quiet, and unchanged; Philadelphia delivery, 14¾ after; Baltimore, 14¾@15; on cars here, 10¾@10½c; Richmond delivery nominal at 13¾@13½c. A shipment of 3,000 barrels will be started for Richmond to-morrow by way of Huntington. The whare-house at Richmond is reported full, and the work of enlarging is about, if it has not already been commenced.

Oil Barrels firmer; sales of countries reported at $1.02½; city make unchanged at $1.20.

New York Breadstuff Market—Weekly Review.

More clearly defined than through any preceding week of the season have been the influences which have been in operation to determine the course of trade in this interest and to shape the tendency of values. Foreign advices by cable have been almost uniformly from day to day of stronger grain markets abroad, through the urgency of the current requirements as to supplies, both in England and on the Continent; the weather reports, which, as a whole, have not been of a favorable tenor, as relating to the progress and prospects of the growing crops, though in instances, somewhat more satisfactory in this respect than usual until very recently; the increasing probabilities of war in Europe and the political closing, temporarily at least, of important trade channels and outlets, which, as affecting a great source of supply in the breadstuff line, would force on public consideration a quest on of a very serious character and purport. The disturbances in the leading foreign markets of financial values and the consequent buoyancy in the gold premium here have been of additional weight, as affecting the volume of dealings and the course of prices in our domestic markets. In the extreme pressure on our columns this morning, we can do no more than make passing allusion to these influences, and—as shown by the effects thus far developed, to their general bearing.

No very marked changes have occured during the week in the supplies of grain reported with us as within view. The aggregate is slightly ahead of that of this previous week and this through a gain in the items of wheat, oats and rye, as against a falling off in corn and barley; but the grand total is very much below that of the same week of last year, and also half a million bushels less than the comparatively moderate footing for the corresponding week of 1874. The returns of grain on the New York State canals moving eastward, show an increase in all the items—the wheat total being up to 2,962,000 bu as against 1,095,09 bu a week earlier; that of corn 456,000 bu as against 188,000 bu; that of rye 99,000 bu, against 34,000 bu on the preceding weekly exhibit. This brings more decisively into view what is still regarded as favorable to holders. Much of the rye now on the canals coming toward the seaboard is represented as having already been sold for export, through late purchases to arrive.

Our ocean grain freight market has been quite active, unusually so towards the close, with the contracts made on Saturday for room on both and shelter, especially on charter, largely in excess in quantity and magnitude of any previous single day's business within our recollection; 25 vessels were on that day reported as chartered here, and 10 more were for orders and orders, and at Philadelphia a total of 8 at more? vessels were reported as having been placed under contract for that port. The rates paid were equal to about 9 6,000 bu, of grain was thus provided for in the way of charters, and the reported engagements of room on both here and at Philadelphia were to the add tional amount of about 115,000 bu. The latest con tracts were on the best terms for the ship-owners, whose views of the immediate future of their interest are decidedly more confident.

Crop reports at home are very encouraging as a rule, and harvesting is now looked forward to with unusual expectation. California gives promise of an unprecedentedly liberal yield of wheat, on an average as to quality likely to prove eminently satisfactory.—*Bulletin.*

The Heavy Decline in Provisions—The Outlook from a Chicago Stand point.

There has been a fearful shrinkage in provisions during the past two weeks. Prices have declined about $2.50 per bbl on pork, 2¾c ₱ lb on lard, and 1¾c ₱ lb on meats. The shrinkage in quotations averages not far from 16 ₱ cent—a rate, which, if continued, would very soon run the trade into the ground. That merely three parties have succumbed to the situation; and they within the past two months have been quite possibly to the extent of their leases, at the point of time, and we do not at empt it. A point of much greater interest to look at the question often asked yesterday: "Where is it going to end?" Those who are not ignoring the fact that not a few were apprehensive of more extensive failures in the trade, and that very fear made the market weaker than it otherwise would have been, as it increased the number of those anxious to sell.

After as complete a canvass of the situation as was possible with the limited time at command, we find good reason to believe that the worst is over. The situation does not promise much improvement at present, as hogs are coming f rward very freely, both to this city and to packing points in the country. Indeed, it seems as if the first outbreak in the prices of hogs has only increased the activity of packers to sell, as they think there is little chance or an upward reaction, and wish to realize as far from the bottom as possible. With unexpected improvement in this direction, and a probable further decline, packers will not be in such much ground for hoping that product will soon sell higher than the present rates, as the winter-cured stuff is meeting with increased competition from that of summer make. But we find reason to believe that the stocks of product have nearly all worked out of the hands of weak holders during the excitement of the past few days. Some of our heaviest operators here, and some of the most solid men in New York, have taken hold largely, and are certainly able to carry the load if they have the disposition to do so. Of the two or three parties here who are known sometimes to be oppressed, we understand that all of them have made arrangements which cover the situation, and several lots have been actually shipped out, with a further outward movement during the first half of June will probably be a very large one. Most parties of experience in the trade had long regarded prices as too high for safety, and buyers for some months past tenously held aloof, leaving the property to be handled around here on their ris for future delivery, and carried, for so much per month, for parties who persisted in believing that the investment was a good one. The decline that resulted from this retirement quite has now been important enough to induce a change of base, and even more numerous orders may be expected in the moment the market gives signs of having touched bottom by turning upward.

There is therefore good ground for believing that the consequences will not be more se ious to the trade than now. Indeed, the danger is now the other way,—that the men who have recklessly sold short during the tumble, and who would be inclined to do so should the market decline further, will be caught up in a round turn in the reaction which generally follows such a sharp movement as that of the last fortnight in hog products.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Wool.

While a fairish sort of demand is now and then developed for some of the offerings of California and Texas wools, there is no full or anxious attendance of buyers by any means, and the general market remains in the old dull condition. From the mills advises come of a slow and diminishing production, with the prospect of an entire stoppage in many cases, and the goods trade fails to show the improving features which had been expected to develop by this time in some quarters. Holders generally continue to place their samples on sale freely, and a sharp lookout is kept for all desirable customers who may appear, with the general range of prices named; but as nearly is the case now these attractions suffice to increase the outlet, which is based solely on the limited consumptive necessities of the hour. New clip from Texas is coming forward, continues to drop in to some extent, but have scarcely settled to market values as yet. Foreign wools of all kinds are slow and uncertain, but there are at which they can be sold far from re unnerative or attractive to importers.—*N. Y. Bulletin.*

[By Telegraph.]

BOSTON, May 31.—Wool: no movement of importance; fleeces very little inquired for. The stock of ready desirable quite resumed. Ohio and Pennsylvania X fleeces 32@33c; delaine do 34@35c; and Michigan fleeces 30@32; pulled range 28@30c; super and X very choice Maine and Eastern super 45@46c; combing very little done; some have Kentucky has been received, but holders are not offering at present.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 31, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady; common to choice western shipping extras $4.25@5; good to fancy family grades $5.25@6 62½.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.03¾ spot; $1.04¾ seller July; No. 3 93¾c rejected 84c. Corn firmer; No. 2 41¾c spot; 43¾c seller June; 43¾c seller July. Oats quiet; No. 2 28¾c spot; 28¾c seller June; 28¾c seller July. Rye easier at 65@66c. Barley quiet; 72c spot; 55c seller June.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $18.30@18.35 spot and June; $18.50@18.55 July; $18.77½@18.80 August; $19.00 September. Lard quiet; $13.95@14 cash spot; $11.10@11.12½ July; $11.27½@11.37½ August and September. Bulk meats firm at 6¾, 9¾@9¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at $1.09.

On Call Board wheat was weak at $1.03¾@1.03¾ June; $1.04¾ July. Corn unchanged. Oats lower; 28½c cash or June; 28¾@28¾c July. Pork lower; $18.15 Jun ; $18.45@18.47½ July; $18.65 old August. Lard lower; $10.80@10.82½ cash or June; $11.02½ July; $11.20 August.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Flour: receipts 23,000 bbls; moderate export and home trade demand; sales 23,800 bbl; superfine Western and State $4.10@4.80; extra do $4.90@5.75; good extra do $5.80@6.75; white wheat extra $5.90@7.75; extra Ohio $5.05@7.60; St. Louis $5.20@9.00. Rye flour dull at $4.75@5.20. Corn meal more active; western $2.90@3.25. Wheat: receipts 559,000 bush; dull and heavy, closing with a little more disposition to trade; sales No. 1 spring $1.23; No. 2 do $1.21; white Michigan to arrive $1.45; No. 2 Milwaukee rumored at $1.23; No. 3 Chicago spring $1.18½; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.19@1.19½; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.21; western 86@88c; Canadian in bond 86c. Barley: market dull. Malt dull and unchanged. Corn: export active; receipts 251,000 bush; heavy and grade 54c; do by sample 55c; oats unchanged; receipts 128,000 bush. Hay and Hops nuch a gat. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes 17½c; gold 17½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7⅝@7¾c. Molasses and rice firm and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; crude 8½@8½c; refined 14¾c; cases 15½c; naphtha nominal. Tallow: market dull at 8¾c for strained. Rosin steady at $1.70@1.80. Turpentine: s dull at 39½@40c. Eggs firm at 15@15½c. Pork firm; $19 3-4@19.50; June $19.40@19.45, closing at $19.40 July. Beef firm. Middles: long clear western nominal. Lard: prime steam 10¾@10¾c; refined dull; shoulders 8c; clear rib 10¾c; clear 11¼c. Whisky dull; rectified $1.11@1.13. Coffee steady; Rio cargoes 15½@18½c; job lots 17@19c. Sugar firm; fair 7¾@8¼c; prime 8¾c. Molasses firm; 29@37c. Rice steady; 6¾@6¾c.

Foreign.

LONDON, May 31.—Refined petroleum 10½d.

ANTWERP, May 31.—Refined petroleum 28f.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—Cotton firm at 5 25-32@6¼d; sales of 15,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, and 7,000 bales American. Breadstuffs firm. California white wheat average 9s 10½@10s 2d; red western 9s 6d; red western spring No. 2 to No. 1 9s 6d@9s 8d; winter do 9s 6d@9s 10d. Flour 22s@23s. Corn 29s@29s 6d. Oats 3s@3s 3d. Barley 4s 7d. Pork 104s. Lard 51s 6d. Cheese 58s.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Clover seed 16@17c. Flour firm; extra $4.75@4.90; family $5.10@5.40; Minnesota family $5.87½@6.50. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania red $1.44; amber $1.46@1.47. Corn; yellow 46@47c; white 60c. Rye; Pennsylvania, prime 80c. Oats; white 29@44c. Whisky; western $1.13. Butter firm; New York and Bradford county extras 28@29c; fresh 23@24c; western extras 20@23c; firsts 18@20c. Cheese quiet; New York 10@13c. Eggs quiet and unchanged.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—Cotton, quiet and unchanged. Flour firm at $3.87 75. Corn dull at 42 @42½c. Oats quiet at 32@32½c. Wheat dull at $1.40. Rye steady and firm at 69@69½c. Barley firm; Minnesota 92@96c. Pork dull at $18.75@19. Lard dull at 10½c. Bulk meats higher; 6½, 9¾@9¾c. Bacon firm; 7½, 10 @10½c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 31.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 white $1.03@1.03½; No. 1 white Michigan $1.31; extra white Michigan $1.38; amber $1.27½; No. 3 red $1.09; rejected 90c sale. Cor

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, June 1, 1876.

The interval of a legal holiday gave the banks a rather more active supply of business yesterday, although even with this there was not a remarkable activity displayed. In general business at the banks is dull, owing to the comparative dullness of general business, and the spirit of caution which again prevails. The banks are not disposed to take venturesome risks. The trouble between manufacturers and puddlers has had the effect to create a feeling of fear, and its influence on business is already detrimental. Still we hope that apparent difficulties will soon give way, and that we shall soon again have the better times so long hoped for:

—The Hon. Elbridge Gerry Spaulding, the author of the Legal Tender act, was the orator at the opening of the Bankers' and Brokers' building, on the Centennial grounds, on Decoration Day. He made quite an elaborate address. Mr. Spaulding, like ex-Secretary McCulloch, has never regarded greenbacks as anything more than evidences of indebtedness. The author of the act by which they were forced upon the community intended that they should be funded into six per cent. gold bonds, and he now regards it as the greatest blunder of the war that the holders of them have been deprived of this funding privilege. But like ex-Secretary McCulloch, whose letters on finance were printed a year ago, Mr. Spaulding has no abiding faith in national banks, and considers the system as the consummate flower of the financial legislation of the war. In tracing the progress of banking during a hundred years he shows that the organization of the first United States Bank in 1791, under the auspices of Washington and Hamilton, placed the finances of the country upon a secure basis, and that the failure to renew the charter in 1811 brought the nation to the brink of bankruptcy during the war with Great Britain. The establishment of the second United States Bank in 1816, according to his view, opened a new era of prosperity, which was brought to an end by President Jackson's seizure of the Government deposits, and a year after by the crash of 1837. The facility with which the creative commercial prosperity from the establishment of the United States Bank and panic and ruin from its abolition does not commend itself to us, but the moral which he draws from the experience of the century is most wholesome. We need more stability in financial legislation. In a word, currency and banking should be taken out of politics.—*New York Tribune.*

—The New York *Herald*, in discussing the financial outlook, says: "Our hopeful friends claim that existing indices point that way, and that a start is only necessary to be made to set the machine going in a running order. Among other encouraging signs they point to the remarkable success of the great auction sale of last week—remarkable for the extensive lines of goods marketed and the unexpectedly favorable prices obtained. It shows that the over production in the line of cotton fabrics is at last finding consumers, that the country is becoming bare of goods, and that there is plenty of money to purchase supplies when necessity calls for them. Again, despite the cutting down of tolls for freight and passenger traffic the great railroads continue to publish increased earnings over the same period of last year, and the fact is cited that although the reduction of fares, coupled with the unusual influence of the Commodore's death, was used Tuesday as a very battering ram to beat down the market, the effect was but a transient one and as speedily recovered from. How much of merit or demerit these "signs" may contain we leave our readers to figure for themselves, with the simple remark that even a disposition to look upon a bright side is one step toward success."

—The New York *Commercial and Shipping List*, in an article on bank management, remarks that an attempt was made by the Governments a few years ago to secure reports from all savings banks. The effort was partially successful, and in great States like Pennsylvania and New York some ten out of thirty-six savings banks were such in reality. Banks in the other States would not allow such reports to be made regarding their condition, but sufficient evidence was obtained by the Government to show that the real legitimate savings banks in this country were few and far between, and that there were a large number of brokerage offices and private banking institutions carrying on business as savings banks, thereby evading taxation in some particulars and misleading depositors. There is at present no law to compel savings banks, or mere fictitious concerns which assume that title, to give reports of their condition to either State or national authorities, but there certainly ought to be.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112⅝	5-20's 1865 coupons	122¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	122¾	10-40's	117⅝
" 1865	115¾	Currency 6's	117½
" 1865 new	119¼	New 5 per cents	117 ¼
5-20's 1867	121⅛	10-40's coupons	118¼

PAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	110	Ohio & Mississippi	16⅝
Erie	14	Union Pacific	38
L. C.	96⅝	Toledo & Wabash	7
C. C. A. I. O.	37	Harlem	137
St. Paul	35¼	Adams Express	103
Do. Pref.	53¾	American Express	51
Michigan Southern	83¾	U. S Express	71⅜
Do. Central	42⅞	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	84½
Northwestern Com.	30⅜	Quicksilver	15
Do. Pref.	59	Fort Wayne	102⅝
Rock Island	105¼	Hannibal & St. Jo.	12⅜
Fort Wayne	99⅜	Panama	97½
Pacific Mail	27⅛	Iron Mountain	15
Western Union Tel.	87		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S.)	51⅝	Cen. Trans. (B.)	47
Reading (S.)	41	Empire do. (A.)	50
U. Cos. N. J. (S.)	125¾	Penna. R. R.	57½
Oil Creek (B.)	40	P. C. & St. L. 7's	102⅞
Lehigh Valley (B.)	56⅜	N. Pacific bonds (A.)	1

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

N. P. Sawyer to J. Gallagher, May 20, 1876; lot No. 19, Block 2, Ashbrook borough, 20×100 feet. $600

Wm. Woodlaker to Ed. Hump-rays, May 3, 1876; lots 37 and 38 in Woodmayer's plan, Sixteenth ward, city, on 34th street, 40×137 feet. $1,000

Jacob W. Gross to Chas Lunat-in, May 18, 1876; lot on Main street, Thirty-sixth ward, city, 20×115 feet. $2,300

James Welsh et ux to John McCoy Rinanno, June 1, 1876; lot on Shade avenue, McClure township, 20×140 feet. $600

N. P. Sawyer to W. C. Braddock, May 17, 1876; lot No. 11, Block 2, borough of Ashbrook, 20×100 feet. $100

Same to Caroline J. Foster, May 20, 1875; lot No. 7 in same plan. $100

James McCardless et ux. to Board of Trustees of Allegheny Theological Seminary of the U. P. Church, May 16, 1876; lot on Anderson street, Allegheny, 20×141 feet. $5,000

J. G. Macfarlane to M. Thurston, May 29, 1876; lot on Wallace street, Wilkinsburg, 66×198 feet. $700

John H. Hare Sheriff, to John H. Glass and C. C. Varner, December 31, 1875; interest of Amos Beamer to lot on Charles street, Allegheny, 20×248 feet. $4,150

Joseph Detscher to Henry Landgraf in trust, January 28, 1876; two lots on Canal street, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 50×120 feet. $1,200

NEW YORK, May 31, 1876.

Money was more active at 2½@5. The customs receipts were $309,000. Prime mercantile paper 4@6. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $170,000. The clearings were $6,000,000. Sterling was firm at 9[illegible]@9[illegible]. The specie shipments were $250,000. Gold opened and closed at 112⅜, with sales in the interim at 112⅝@112¾. The carrying rates were 1 to 3, and flat for borrowing. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were quiet, with a fractional decline on Pacifics. Northwests and Rock Island scrips State securities were dull. Stocks were active at the opening, but at the close were firm, and the highest prices of the day were made, with Lake Shore, Michigan Southern, Rock Island and Michigan Central as features. Grangers stocks were more prominent, especially St. Paul, which advanced on reports of increased earnings.

The Pacific Mail Company elected the following Directors at their meeting to-day: Henry Hoyt, Samuel L. Thompson, Charles H. Mount, And-ew Boardman, Edmund A. Quintard, Thos. J. Owen, Jr., Chas. G. Mallory and Wm. F. Cyrus. Mr. Hoyt will be President.

The New York Central reduced passenger fares one dollar from Boston to the West, and this has been followed by a similar reduction from New York by the Erie Company. Reports of the Erie Company for February and March show a balance on hand on March 31st of $380,307.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange were 95,000 shares, of which 21,000 were Pacific Mail, 16,000 Western Union, 10,000 St. Paul, 8,000 Erie, 12,000 Lake Shore, and 5,000 Michigan Central.

Government securities.—United States coupons of 1881, 122⅜; 5-20s of '65, 115; do '65 new, 119; do of 1867, 121⅛; do of '68, 123⅝; new 5s, 117⅝; 10-40s, 117⅜; coupons, 118⅜; currency 6s, 127½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 75; do. new, 45; Virginia new, 30; do. old, 30; Missouri sixes, 106.

Railroads.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 86⅝; Quicksilver, 14; do preferred, 18; Pacific Mail, 27⅛; Mariposa, 5; do preferred, 6; Adams Express, 107; Wells, Fargo & Company Express, 85¾; American Express, 62½; United States Express, 72⅝; New York Central, 110; Erie, 14; do preferred, 19; Harlem, 137½; do preferred, 132; Michigan Central, 87½; Panama, 99; Union Pacific, 38; Lake Shore, 83; Illinois Central, 84; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92½; Northwestern common, 29¾; do preferred, 58¾; C. C. C. & I., 43½; New Jersey Central, 82; Rock Island, 105½; St. Paul, 35¾; do. preferred, 67½; Toledo & Wabash, 7½; do. preferred, 18; Fort Wayne, 102½; Terre Haute, 10¾; do. preferred, 11½; Chicago & Alton, 97½; do. preferred, 105¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 16¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 15; Missouri Pacific, 1⅝; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 102; Indiana Central, 4½; Burlington & Quincy, 117; Hannibal & St. Jos, 12¾; Central Pacific Bonds, 108; Union Pacific 104½; Union Pacific Land Grant, 99; Union Pacific Sinking Fund Bonds, 89.

LONDON, May 31.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day on balance was £44,000. Consols 95 9-16; 5 20s of '65, 104¼; do of '67, 110¾; new 5s, 106¾; 10-40s, 106; New York Central, 99; Erie, 12; do preferred, 19¾.

PARIS, May 31.—Rentes 104f 70c.

FRANKFORT, May 31.—United States bonds, 101⅞.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1876.

General business continues exceedingly dull, as it nearly always is at this particular time, and no immediate improvement can reasonably be expected. The most noticeable feature we have to record is the continued decline in hogs and the products; the former, as compared with the highest point, are down $2@2 50 per cwt. Mess Pork $[illegible] ₱ bbl, Lard and all kinds of meats, $[illegible] ₱ lb. Those speculators who are "short" are making a nice thing out of the tumble, but the "longs" are suffering severely, and some of them, as will have been noticed in our telegraphic dispatches, have been forced to the wall already. The other leading markets present nothing very important.

APPLES—Old crop are about out of season, and new crop have not made their appearance; however, there is a very light demand. Selling in a small way at $[illegible] ₱ bbl for choice fruit.

BEANS—Continue very dull, and prices are weak and nominal at $1 at 1 10 ₱ bu.

BUTTER—The demand is less active, in consequence of the hot weather, and prices are weak, although not quotably lower; prime to choice rolls, 20@22; same grades of solid packed, 18@20c.

CHEESE—Is quiet and unchanged; prime new Ohio, 9c to the trade; in a jobbing way, 10@10½.

DRIED FRUIT—Peeled Peaches dull; sales at 14 @15c for fair. Unpeeled selling slowly at 11½@12c for halves. Apples in better supply, and offered at 8½@9c for fair.

EGGS—While the supply in this market is comparatively light, prices are weak and drooping, in consequence of unfavorable advices from Philadelphia and New York. We now quote at 13@14c.

FLOUR—Market continues fairly active for good stock, but prices remain unchanged. Spring wheat flour, $6,25@6,75; red winters, $6,50@7; ambers, $7,25@7,50; patent process and fancy white wheat, $8,50@9,50. Rye Flour, $4,75@5.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues dull, and prices are weak at a decline of ¼@¾ ₱ lb, as compared with the highest point, with the supply in first hands accumulating and importers generally anxious to sell. Refined Sugars are reported steady but unchanged. The reports of the destruction of plantations in Cuba continue, and the statistical position is still regarded as favorable to holders. Molasses and Syrups continue very quiet. Spices dull, and the Tea market continues very dull and depressed.

RICE.

Carolina	7	7¾	Louisiana	6¼@6¾

LOAVES.

Cut Loaf	12	Standard A	10¾
Crushed	11¾	Standard A C	10
Granulated	10¾	Ref. Yellow	9½
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8¾
Coffee Crushed	10¾		

SYRUPS.

Choice	65	Fair	45
Prime	60	Dark	35

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demara	50

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45@ 60	Japan	50
Gunpowder	50@ 70	Oolong	35
Imperial	30@ 50	Souchong	35

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23½	Rio (bpkgs)	27
Prime Rio	22½@23	Rio (cask)	26
Good Rio	21½@22½	Roasted Java	33
Old Government Java			

GRAIN—Our merchants generally continue to report the grain markets very dull, and no permanent improvement is likely to take place until after harvest. Wheat is weaker in tone, but strictly No. 1 is still held with considerable confidence, as the supply of this grade is not large. We continue to quote good to prime Ohio and Indiana at $[illegible]@1,30@1,35. The coal market continues very dull, even at the recent decline of 2@3c ₱ bu, and the indications at present point to a still lower range of prices; quotable at 37 @40c same grades of high packed, 1880c.

CORN—Is quiet and unchanged, and has declined 2@3c ₱ bu, closing at 48@48½c for prime to choice white. Shelled Corn is also exceedingly dull, with a drooping tendency; Ohio and Indiana is quoted at 43@45c on track, and prime Kansas and Missouri at 46@46c. Ear Corn is also dull, and may be quoted at 36@37c, as to quality.

HAY—The market is very dull, and prices are weak and lower; loose is said to have been sold from country wagons, in Allegheny, at $[illegible] ₱ ton.

POTATOES—There is a fair jobbing demand, but no improvement in prices; 35@40c ₱ bu.

PROVISIONS—The market continues considerably demoralized, and, as will be seen, we have still further reduced our quotations.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	13¾	Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$21,00
Shoulders Ex S. C.	9¾	Short Cut	21,50
Do. Canvassed	10	Lard, prime leaf, tes	12½
Do. Canvassed	14	Lard, Ref for sum-	
Dried beef Ex S. C.	14	mer make	11
Do. Canvassed	15	Do. ½ bbls.	11½
Beef Tongues S. C.	20	Do. ⅛bbls.	12
per doz	$6¾	Do. ⅛bbls.	13
Bacon Shoulders	8¾	Do. 5 ₱ lb tubs	12½
Short Rib Sides	11¾	Do. 5 ₱ lb pails	13½
Clear Sides	12	Do. 3 ₱ lb pails	15
Ham Sausage	12		

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—There is little or nothing doing in Seeds, hence we omit quotations.

TALLOW—Lower at 7¾@8 ₱ lb for country rendered, and 8¾@9c for choice city rendered.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE } WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week, as well as those of last week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	2317 cars.	2 cars.
Hogs	163 "	118 "
Sheep	100 "	58 "
Total	128 "	180 "

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Commission Merchants for the sale of live stock at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the market as follows:

CATTLE.

The receipts of local cattle, intended for sale here, continue light, but the run of through consignments keeps up well, hence there is no improvement of any consequence to report, either in demand or prices. The supply this week, however, has scarcely been equal to the demand, especially of light weights of good quality, and there is a firmer feeling in consequence, with a slight advance, say 1 @2c ₱ cwt; prime heavy cattle continue dragging, and the indications are that this will be the feature of this character will have to go on in first hands. As the case now stands, light butcher cattle are bringing about as much money as heavy ones, and selling more readily; this is owing to the fact that we have scarcely any buyers from the large eastern markets, and are dependent almost entirely upon country dealers and butchers, who, as a rule, particularly at this season of the year, want light weights. No stockers offering, and not much inquiry for them.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400 a 1,550 steers	5,12½@5,25
Good 1,200 at 1,300 steers	5,00@5,25
Fair 1,000 to 1,100 steers, and Heifers	4,50@4,75
Cows Bulls and Stags	3,25@4,00
Calves, as to quality	5,00@6,00

SHEEP.

On Monday the arrivals were fair, but with a light demand; only three or four cars changing hands, the market was dull at the closing prices of last week. On Tuesday the run was quite heavy, in consequence of which prices dropped 20@25c ₱ cwt. To-day (Wednesday), the supply was the largest we have had for some time, particularly at the time the week set in, and with a very light demand and increased offerings, trade was very unsatisfactory to sellers, and it is doubtful if many of them held their own, some doubtless lost money.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 86a 100 lbs	5,65@5,80
Prime 80@90 lbs	5,25@5,50
Good 75a80 lbs	4,50@5,00
Fair 70@75 lbs	4,00@4,25
Common 70@75 lbs	2,25@3,50
Lambs according to quality	4,00@4,50

HOGS.

The market has been dull and weak ever since the date of our last report, and prices have declined 2@ 3,35c per cwt; but for the fact that the run was a very light one, the decline would undoubtedly have been still greater. In sympathy with the break down in the west, our chief source of supply. There was a firmer feeling to-day, in consequence of more favorable advices from Chicago, but there was no perceptible improvement in prices, which, are much lower now than they have been since last fall, and there has also been a heavy shrinkage in the value of the products.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia hogs, 280a400 lbs	6,65@6,90
Yorkers, 160a200 lbs	6,15@6,30
Baltimore hogs, 200a220 lbs	6,25@6,40
Roughs	5,00@5,50

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft and car Nos.

J. B Sedwick is our authorized agent at Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, June 1, 1876.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acac., sorts ₱ gm	20a 30 lb	Oil, Anise	$3,50@3,70 ₱
Do. 1st select	35a 40 lb	Bergam	6,00@6,50 lb
Do. 2d select	40a 45 lb	Cassia	2,00@2,20 lb
Acid. Citric	1,05@1,65 lb	Castor	11 a16 lb
Oxalic	12a 15 lb	Lemon	1,50@1,75 lb
Tartaric	54a 59 lb	Linseed R	57a60 gal
Alcohol	2,25@2,40 gal	Linseed B	63a65 gal
Aloes, cape	18a 20 lb	Neatsfoot	90@1,35 gal
A Barb	40a 50 lb	Olive	1,25@2,00@2
Do	2c lb		Fls 2,25@3,00@2
Alum	2½a 3 lb	Orange	3,75@4,00 lb
Amm., Aq	7a 11 lb	Origanum	2,50@3,00
Carb	20a 22 lb	Pennyroyl	4,80@5,00 lb
Muriate, Flor	20a 22 lb	Peppermint	4,80@5,00 lb
Assafœtida	25a 30 lb	Rose, Otto	7,50@8,00 lb
Balm, Copaib	90a 95 lb	Sassafras	75@80 lb
Canada	50a 60 lb	Wintergr'n	3,75@4,00 lb
Bay Rum	2,75@4,00 gal	Pot. BiCarb	25@30 lb
Bis. Snuff car	2,75@3,00 lb	Bi Chrom	22@24 lb
Sub nit	2,00@2,25 lb	Bromide	75a 85 lb
Blue Mass	60@61 lb	Chlorate	32a 40 lb
Vitriol	11a12 lb	Iodid	2,65@2,90 lb
Borax, ref'd	14a 17 lb	Prussiate	30a 32 lb
Brim., Roll	4a 5½ lb	Rhod. Genl	8 a12 lb
Flor. sulp	5a 6 lb	Gin. E. I.	16 lb
Buchu	18a 25 lb	Gin. Jam	26 lb
Calomel Am	1,05a1,10 lb	Spruce	1,40 lb
Camphor ref	30a 34 lb	Jalap P	75 lb
Cantharides	2a 3 lb	Rhubarb	1,25a1,75 lb
Capsicum	50 lb	Do	1,25a1,75 lb
Carb. Magn	24 lb	Sar. Hond	58 lb
Cloral Hyd	2,25 lb	Sar. Mex	55 lb
Chloroform	95a1,10 lb	Senega	1,00a1,20 lb
Cinchona, Pale	70a 80 lb	Spigelia	38 lb
Red	1,25a1,30 lb	Squills	45 lb
Yellow	20a 40 lb	Strych	25 lb
Cochineal	70a 80 lb	Saffron Am	60a 80 lb
Copperas	3a 4 lb	Sal Ammon	16a 18 lb
Cream Tar	44a 46 lb	Epsom	3a 5 lb
Cubebs	40a 45 lb	Glauber	2½a 4 lb
Dovers Pd'r	1,40a1,50 lb	Rochelle	39 lb
Ergot	2,10 lb	Soda, Ash	2½a 3 lb
Ether, Nit	45a 48 lb	Sod. Carb'y	2a 3 lb
Sul	70a 75 lb	Cardam	2,50 lb
Ex. Logw'd	13½a14 lb	Hemp	7½a 8 lb
Liq. Cal	30a 45 lb	Lobelia	8a 10 lb
Ital	25a 30 lb	Senna, Alex	25a 30 lb
Fustic	2a 4 lb	E.	22a 24 lb
Glycer. Pure	28a 30 lb	Tinnev	2a 3 lb
Bowers'	65 lb	Shellac	45a 60 lb
Indigo, Man	1,50a1,80 lb	Sp. Castile	12a 14 lb
S. P. I	1,00a1,25 lb	White	18a 21 lb
Iodine	3,80a4,00 lb	Soda Ash	4a 5 lb
Iodoform	3,2 oz	Bi Carb	5a 6 lb
Juniper Ber	7a 9 lb	Strych. Cry	2,50a3,00 oz
Logwood	2½a 3¾ lb	Pulv	2,30@2,75 oz
Madder	12a 17 lb	Sugar Lead	24a 26 oz
Magnes, Cal	90a1,00 lb	Turpen, spts	40a 42 gs
Carb	45 lb	Var. Copal	1,85a2,00 gal
Manna, Flo	90c lb	Copal	1,25a1,30 gal
Morph, Sul.	4,25a4,50 oz	Damar	1,50a1,80 gal
Nit. Silver	90 oz	Japan	75a1,10 gal
Nux Vomica	6,30a6,50 lb	Venet. Red	2½a 4½ lb
Powd	8,40a8,60 lb	Whiting	1½a 2½ bl

1,25. Corn dull at 45@47c. Oats quiet at 32@39c. Rye steady at 73@73½c. Pork steady and firm at $15,50. Lard dull; steam 11c; kettle 12@12½c. Bacon firm at 7¾ 10¾@10¾c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 8¾@9c; clear 9¾c. Whisky quiet at $1,07. Butter firm and unchanged.

Boston.

BOSTON, May 31.—Flour quiet and steady; superfine western $3,50@4; common extras $4,50@5,00; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $5,00@7,00; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6@7; Illinois $6@8,25 fancy Minnesota $7,25@9,50. Corn firm; yellow 61@63½c. Oats firm; mixed and No. 2 white 48c; rejected 42@45c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 31.—Flour quiet and lower. Wheat opened weak; about ½c lower, and closed weak: No. 1 Milwaukee $1,13¾; hard $1,15½; No. 2 $1,03¾; No. 3 95c. Corn quiet; No. 2 44@44¼c. Oats less firm; No. 2 28¾c. Rye active; No. 1 72c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring 73c; No. 3 40c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 31.—Cotton generally held higher; lic; sales of 600 bales; receipts 143 bales; shipments 710. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn dull at 52@55c. Oats firm at 48@50c. Lard dull at 12¾@13¾c. Bulk meats firm; 8, 10¾ @11c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 31.—Cotton firm at 11¾c. Flour and Grain firm and unchanged. Provisions; upward tendency. Pork $20. Bulk meats 6¾, 7, 9¼@10¼c. Bacon 7¾, 10¾@10¾c. Lard dull at 13¼@14c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1,07.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, May 31.—Wheat steady: No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1,26; choice white Canada $1,56. Corn: high mixed 46c; no grade 36c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Beeves: receipts 2,670 head, against 2,240 same time last week; market more active and a shade firmer, with an advance on medium and fair grades of about one dollar per head; strictly prime steers, 6¾@7c; 1,200 to 1,400 lbs do 6¼@6¾c; good to fair do, 5½@6c; common to inferior do, 4½@5c; fat bulls 4@4½c, live weight. Sheep: receipts 4,320 head, making 8,570 for two days, against 5,990 same time last week; prices a shade easier; fair trade; 4½@4¾c for poor to extra clipped; 5¾@6¼c for ordinary to prime unshorn; 6@6c for poor to good lambs. Swine: receipts 5,320 head, making 6,530 for two days, against 7,190 same time last week; sales of 2 car loads Ohio corn fed 192 lbs.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—The cattle market was dull and heavy; prices are 4@5c lower; very best 4¾@5¼c; first quality 4½@4¾c; medium or good fair quality 4@4½c; ordinary thin steers, cows and cows 2½@3¾c, with most sales at 4¾ @5¼c; receipts 1,637; sales 1,488. Hogs dull and prices lower, closing dull and weak, with a tendency downward; range 8¾@9¼c; receipts 9,225. Sheep have been dull and weak, and prices lower; range 4@5¼c; receipts 8,564. Lambs dull at $1,50@4.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Cattle: receipts 4,300 head; shipments 2,100; market very quiet; only sales were good to smooth at $4,50@4,90; prices nominally unchanged; receipts 11,600 head; shipments 3,500; market active and 5c lower at 7@10c lighter and unchanged. Sheep: receipts 1,700; market steady and unchanged.

BUFFALO, May 31.—Cattle: receipts 408 head; market dull and prices about 10c lower; 10 loads of cars; Illinois steers $4 87½@5,05; Kansas $5 05@5,30; Canadians $4,10@4,20. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,700 head; market active and 10c lower; no sales reported; 20 cars W. Jenkins & Bro; 20 pens Wallace; 12 cars J. Grubbs & Son; 4 cars E. Fox & Co; 6 do Head C. & Co; 6 do Vangorder & S; 8 do Caskey & Co; 25 do Hall & Co; 2 do J. H. Lob & Co; 2 do Schmidt & F; 1 do H. Huston & Son; 20 hgs meal, Shumaker & Co; 5 hgs beer, Stevens & Hancock; 1 case e sugar, Haines & Co; 50 pkgs h wines, A Wallace; 1 car seats, R. H. Conway; 62 hgs do, P. and S Sons; 10 hgs do, Dilworth & Co; 1 car do, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

Receipts of Bloomm, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

J. Reamer m	3
R Wister m	2
Total	5

W. Jacobs & Co m 3
W. J. Hammond w, 8
Total 11

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Fur o	41
Jones L & S m	12
McConway T. & Co m	2
Total	55

Shoen's R. & Co o, 2
W. Clark o 5

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

Myers McK & Co m	5
E. Thomson S. Co m	27
Laughlin & Co o	14
J. Painter & Son m	2
Total	93

Nimick & Co m 2
Carnegie Bros m 1
S. H. & Co o 1
W. Mullins st 2

RIVER PACKETS.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

EVERY WEDNESDAY—AT 3 P. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID PASSENGER STEAMER

EMMA GRAHAM.

T. RUSSELL ..... Master.
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Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

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SPECIAL—The Emma Graham will take her departure for Cincinnati at 3 P. M., on Wednesday, positively. J. M. RUSSELL, Master.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

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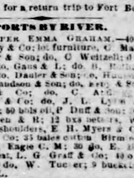

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ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.

INCORPORATED 1819.

Charter Perpetual. Capital, $3,000,000. Losses Paid in 55 years, $41,500,000.

JANUARY 1, 1876.

ASSETS.

(At Market Value.)

Cash on hand and in bank	$ 588,559 74
Cash in hands of agents and in transit	436,501 42
Real Estate	365,000 00
Mortgage bonds	1,418,000 00
Bank and Trust Company stocks	1,330,150 00
Railroad Stocks	579,636 00
Loans on bond and mortgage	81,500 00
Loans on collaterals	13,727 00
United States, State and city stock and other securities	1,969,465 61
Total	$6,792,649 98

LIABILITIES.

Claims not due and unadjusted $ 246,385 50

S. S. CARRIER, AGENT,

59 Fourth Avenue.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH. Incorporated March 1849. CAPITAL ..... $225,000. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

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IN STORE AND FOR SALE.

500 Barrels Minnesota Flour,
150 Barrels Rye Flour,
150 Barrels Barbadoes Red Ostone,
200 Barrels Sweet Michigan Cider,
2 Cars Rye,
100 Bales Choice Wisconsin Hops.

For sale by ROBT. F. WENDELL, 134 Water street.

BROWN & BLACK, PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And dealers in all kinds of Produce, Flour, Grain, Feed, &c.

No. 193 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

Special attention given to consignments.

The Only Grain Warehouse in Pittsburgh with Steam Elevator and Track Connections.

LAING & M'KALLIP

DEALERS IN

HOME NEWS.

probabilities for to-day are stationary and falling barometer, brisk and possibly high southeast to southwest winds, generally higher temperature and frequent thunder storms.

Getting Monotonous.

There is a lot of young men in Allegheny who take great delight in abusing inoffensive policemen whenever they get an opportunity. On several occasions officers have had to draw their revolvers and fire into the crowds to save their lives. Tuesday evening a crowd of three such characters assailed Officer Heinrichs where he was unable to get assistance, knocked him down and kicked him severely. The officer recognized but one of his assailants, Edward Huth, whom he arrested yesterday, and Mayor Phillips let him off with a fine of only $20 and costs, for which he should be thankful.

Will Not Row.

On last Monday David Morgan, of the Soho Boat Club, challenged Al. Hopkins, of the Clipper Boat Club, to row a three-mile single scull race, for $100 a side, or more. The parties were to meet at Stroup's, on Fifth avenue, last evening, to arrange preliminaries. Morgan was on hand promptly with his friends, but Hopkins failed to come to time. Subsequently he met Morgan on the avenue, and told him that he would not accept the challenge, as he preferred to work for six dollars a day to rowing with any one. The race, therefore, will not come off.

Body Identified.

The body found in the Allegheny river Tuesday morning, an account of which we published yesterday, was identified as that of Mrs. Rosina Seiferth, who formerly resided at 707 East Ohio street, Allegheny. She left her home Sunday afternoon, and it is presumed committed suicide, as she at the time since talked of taking her own life. Alderman Larkin summoned a jury yesterday morning, and after viewing the body the inquest was adjourned until 7 o'clock last evening, at which time it was again adjourned until 7 o'clock this evening in consequence of the absence of witnesses.

Base Ball Notes.

The Allegheny and Active clubs play in Union Park this afternoon.

A typographical error yesterday made us say that the game between the Bakewell & Matthews and Stevenson & Foster nines at Braddocks on Tuesday ended in favor of the latter by a score of 18 to 7. At the close of nine innings the score was 17 to 17, but in the tenth inning the S. & F. nine got one run by a reversed decision of the umpire. The B. & M. boys call it a draw game and want to try again.

A hotly contested game of base ball was played at Union Park, (Decoration Day) between the Jeff Haworths and Archie Taylors. It resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 7 to 5.

At New Haven—Cincinnatis 6, New Havens 4. At Providence—Chicago 16, Rhode Island 1

Allegheny City Property.

The Committee on City Property of Allegheny Councils last evening awarded the contract for putting in a couple of sinks in the city building to Mr. Spangle for $43. Two bids for supplying the city offices with ice during the summer were presented, one from the Keystone Ice Company at sixty cents and the other from the Chautauqua Ice Company at fifty cents per hundred pounds. The contract was awarded to the latter company. The supply last year cost but twenty-three cents per hundred pounds.

Messrs. Lindsey and Bicber were appointed to see about repairing the sidewalk at the Armory building.

New floors were ordered to be laid in the Good Will and Ellsworth Engine Houses, and window curtains were ordered to be procured for the Grant and Friendship companies.

A Razor and Rifle Dispute in Allegheny.

Shortly before twelve o'clock on Tuesday night a disturbance took place in a house on Davis alley, near Monterey street, Allegheny, between three negroes, which was rather exciting for a time. Charles Black, Wilson Clark and Harriet Harris were in the house mentioned when a dispute arose between them. Black drew a razor and attacked Mrs. Harris, who, to save herself, leaped out of the window of the second story, and was pretty badly hurt. Black then attacked Clark, but the latter struck Black on the head with the butt end of a rifle, breaking the rifle, knocking him down, and inflicting a large wound on his skull. By this time Lieut. Campbell and Officer Cochran put in an appearance, whereupon Clark disappeared. Black was bleeding very profusely. Dr. Boggs was summoned and dressed the wound. Clark was arrested yesterday and held for a hearing. The woman was so badly injured that she was confined to her bed yesterday.

Weather.

The indications of the last month are as correct as could be desired, as reported, a natural pleasant May without breezes, but cloudy and warm. In my postcript it was stated a more cloudy and rainy month may be expected, that instead of thirteen days of rain, I substituted two thirds, which proved to be nineteen days of the twenty-nine.

THE RECORD

From April 24th to May 23d, cloudy and variable days, twenty-one, of which nineteen more or less of rain; clear or fair, eight; frosts, four; thunder, five; hail, two. Daily average of thermometer 60, river 6 50-100 feet, rainfall 4 100 inches. Temperature: maximum May 20th, 76; minimum April 30th, 42. Same days in 1875, thermometer 58, rain fall 1 50-100 inch s, river 5½ feet.

The farming interests are in as good condition as could be desired, but liable to the ravages of the potato bugs, hurricanes and hail, but not from floods. There will be some thunder showers, and probably rain enough to keep off a drought.

INDICATIONS

From May 23 to Jun. 23, fourteen cloudy and variable days, of which, nine of rain and fifteen clear or fair; another a dry and pleasant month, with great heat, about 18 to 25, almost a counterpart of the last month

PITTSBURGH, May 27, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall.

The rapidity with which Hale is selling seats for the opera of "The Bohemian Girl," presages a large audience to-morrow night, the occasion of Harry Elsler's benefit. The characters are well cast, the majority if not all the persons who are to sustain them being accounted good actors as well as fine singers. Fine voices are embraced in the chorus. The opera will be accompanied by the Germania orchestra under the leadership of Prof. Tetedoux. All these constitute an attraction that should certainly be strong enough to fill every seat.

Fifth Avenue Theatre.

A complimentary benefit will be given to Harry Ellis at this theater to-morrow night. Numerous volunteers are announced.

LAST WEEK'S MORTALITY.

An Increase in the Number of Deaths.

The total number of deaths in the city last week was fifty-five, from the following causes: Measles 1; scarlet fever 3; enteric fever 1; remittent fever 1; whooping cough 1; smallpox 2; cancer 1; bronchitis 1; tubercular meningitis 1; phthisis pulmonalis 9; military tuberculosis 2; dropsy 1; meningitis 4; apoplexy 1; paralysis 1; epilepsy 2; myelitis 1; pericarditis 1; valve disease of heart 1; dilation of heart 1; laryngitis, acute, 1; bronchitis, acute, 1; bronchitis, chronic, 1; pneumonia 2; abscess of lungs 1; teething 1; casaritis 2; enteritis 1; cirrhosis of liver 1; Bright's disease, chronic, 1; old age 1; debility 2; run over by street car 1; drowning 3; cutting throat 1. Total 55. White—Males 25; females 26; total 51. Colored—Males 2; females 2; total 4. Married 15; single 36; widows 4. Age—Under one year 9; from 1 to 2 years 3; from 2 to 5 years 4; from 5 to 10 years 5; from 15 to 20 years 8; from 20 to 30 years 7; from 30 to 40 years 6; from 40 to 50 years 3; from 50 to 60 years 5; from 60 to 70 years 3; from 70 to 80 years 2.

NOT UNTIL AUGUST.

The Military Acquiesce in the Arrangement

Col. Guthrie, of the Eighteenth Regiment, returned yesterday from Philadelphia, where he had been to ascertain whether or not it would be advisable to take his regiment to that place on the Fourth. From what he learned while there he thinks it much better to wait until August, and in that opinion a large majority of the Sixth Division agree. The original intention, it will be remembered, was to have a general display of the best regiments of the country on the Fourth. Since this idea was originated, however, the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut have decided not to send their regiments until August, and now, so far as known, but one regiment will be present—the Seventh New York. As to see the crack regiments of the country was one actuating reason for the desire of the city military to be present on the Fourth, the fact that none but the one mentioned will be present has much modified the dissatisfaction at the change of programme. Another reason why they now acquiesce cheerfully in the August arrangement is this: If they go in July they will have to encamp outside of the Centennial grounds, and the necessities of parade, drill and guard duty will be such that they can remain but an hour or two in the Centennial at a time, and each time they enter the gates they will have to pay the regular admission fee, while if they wait until August they will be encamped upon the Centennial grounds, affording all an opportunity to see the Exposition without cost. These reasons, and others, have, therefore, influenced the military to abide until August without murmuring, and we will have here the pleasure of their presence on the Centennial anniversary.

French Bread and rolls, Vienna Rolls, Graham Bread and Rolls, English Cream Bread, Family Bread, Homemade Bread, Rye Bread, Milk Bread, Cross Buns and Muffins and Boston Brown Bread, Wednesdays and Saturdays, MARVIN & CO. 18 Fifth avenue.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

Wharton Bros., bankrupts. S. F. Owens appointed as assignee.

McKnight, Duncan & Co., bankrupts, city. The same discharged from bankruptcy.

John M. Justice, Erie county, bankrupt. The same discharged from bankruptcy.

J. W. Yost; bankrupt, Erie county. Assignee's report confirmed nisi.

O. F. Sheldon & Co., bankrupts, Erie county. Jury trial ordered.

John Horn, bankrupt, city. Creditors' petition for ascertainment and liquidation of alleged liens presented and referred to Register Willard.

Carrier & Bamm, bankrupts, city. Order made for examination of Carter Gayley before Register Shafer.

N. Marshall & Co., bankrupts, Luzerne county. Register's report recommending payment of certain creditors presented and order made directing the payment of same.

Wettach, Conch & Co., bankrupts, Allegheny. Argument on a motion for an injunction had and decision reserved.

A. Inskeep & Co., bankrupts, city. Leave granted David Shaw to issue a *scire facias* upon a mortgage, and upon judgment, to issue thereon, and to make sale of land.

T. A. Raymond, bankrupt, Erie county. Petition for the refunding of money, presented and referred to Register Woodruff.

John Emmel, bankrupt, Allegheny. Petition for ascertainment and liquidation of alleged liens presented and referred to Register Shafer.

William Strobel, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Order made for sale of certain lot of ground.

Dorastus B Irwin, bankrupt, Venango county. Order made for a hearing on the motion for an injunction on the 14th prox., meantime restraining James W. Hamilton.

H. Wurzell, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Order made allowing the Concordia Building and Loan Association, this city, to sell certain real estate.

John H. Strawn & Co., Allegheny county, bankrupt. Register's report confirmed absolute.

George J. Rodgers, bankrupt, Cambria county. Register's report confirmed absolute, and rule granted on Assignee to show cause why funds in his hands should not be paid to petitioner.

Leon and Nathan Reinstram, bankrupts, Luzerne county. Bankrupts discharged.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(*Before Judge Sterrett, and Stowe.*)

Blakely vs. Grove, verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $134.69.

John Boyd vs. Wm. Toed; verdict for plaintiff for $315.10.

A. M. Marshall vs. John Hall & Co.; verdict for plaintiff for $2,887.89.

J. & C. McCune vs. A. C. Horner; verdict for plaintiff for $64.06.

Bradner & Hartman vs. Frazier Bros. Verdict for plaintiffs for $2,325.72

C. C. Taylor, Esq., was appointed Commissioner to inquire into the alleged lunacy of H. Heinz.

In the voluntary assignment of N. Schneider, Thos. J. Keenan, Esq., was appointed auditor, without notice of the appointment of W. S. Wilson as auditor for the same purpose.

Trial List for To-day.

Barnes vs. Grove.
Briggs vs. Davis.
Order of Hibernians vs. Live et al.
Palmer et al. vs. Hale et al.
Reed et al. vs. Allemania Insurance Company.
Banneret vs. Owens.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(*Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.*)

McIntyre vs. City of Pittsburgh; previously reported. On trial.

White vs. King, action to recover damages for nuisance prosecution. On trial.

Wilhelm vs. Wishrad, action to recover damages for trespass. On trial.

Young vs. Worman, motion to strike off judgement of non pros.

First National Bank of Uniontown vs. Trustman, rule to show cause why Sheriff sale should not be set aside.

Trial List for To-day.

Shaum et al. vs. Blair.
Goff et al. vs. P. V. & C. R. R.
Fraum vs. Bernd et al.
Neidle et al. vs. Hare.
Ayers & Co. vs. Seibert et ux.
Lesson vs. Levy et al.
Martin vs. Werner.
McKinly & McGinnis vs. Balantine et ux.
Woodman vs. Blair et ux.
Greenlee vs. City of Pittsburgh.
Scheffler vs. Same.
Bakewell, Pears & Co. vs. Coursin administrators.
Dravo, owner, vs. Furlong.
Zumpft vs. Alborn, Clark & Co.
Quiller vs. Blessing.
Loeffler vs. Mills.
Demuth & Co. vs. Weddell.
Provost vs. Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon R. R. Co.
Taylor et al vs. Mitchell et al.
City of Pittsburgh vs. Kelly.
Donnelly vs. Frazier Bros.
Walter & Son vs. Sill & Negley.
O'Mally vs. Douglass.
Hickok vs. Murphy.
Allegheny *Evening Mail* vs. Goff & Son.
Maloney & Lanahan vs. A. V. R. R. Co.
Stringer vs. Ingold & Co.
City of Pittsburgh vs. King.

Court Brevities.

THE U. S. Circuit Court was not in session yesterday.

THE Commissioners office was thronged with bridge builders yesterday.

COL. HILANDS, of the Orphans Court, was not at the office yesterday, in consequence of indisposition.

THE testimony in the Ross case was concluded yesterday, and the case was argued before Judge Hawkins, who reserved his decision.

THE jury in the case of Willoughby vs. McGrady, reported several days since, rendered a verdict yesterday in favor of plaintiff for the sum of $175.

THE Supreme Court, now in session in Harrisburg, gave a decision in the case of Cass vs. the P., V. & C. R. R. Co. Judgment reversed, and *venire facias de novo* awarded.

FIRE WORKS.

Should the Use of Them be Permitted Within the City Limits?

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

With the approach of "Independence Day" in this, the Centennial year of our nation, the old question, the use of fire works within the bounds of the city, again arises for discussion. So much has been said against the custom, and there is so little, if anything to say in its favor, that it seems almost useless to say anything here concerning it. But as there are some persons who insist upon their use, apparently against all reason and argument, the question will be raised, and those who oppose it should enter their protest against it. First, the custom is a foolish and expensive one from which no benefit is derived by any one save the vendors and manufacturers of the articles in question, and from which great injury has, and may again result in the loss of life and property. The under writers, who are, as a class, the direct sufferers in the end more than any others are, unanimously opposed to it, and the property holders, even though their property may be insured to its full value, are not in favor of it. They have no desire to run the risk of having their property destroyed by fire, although it is insured, as they would suffer a great loss in trouble inconvenience, etc., which they would receive no compensation for.

If it is absolutely necessary for the comfort and well being of any of our citizens to use fire works on the nation's birthday, or on any other occasion they should be permitted the privilege of doing so to what ever extent they desire, provided they purchase the material, foot the bills and explode them outside of the city limits, at some point where life and property will not be jeopardized. The city Councils some years since wisely passed an ordinance prohibiting the custom in this city, which ordinance still remains unrepealed, and which should be strictly and rigidly enforced.

A CITIZEN.

GREAT RUSH

For Summer Hats at Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood Street.

The beautiful styles of summer hats and the very low prices at which they are being sold by the popular house of Fleming & Oglevee, has produced quite a rush for them, and their large and spacious house is constantly thronged with customers.

All who want to purchase anything in the hat line, from the beautiful Dunlap & Co.'s Fifth Avenue to the child's fancy straw hat, are invited to call and examine our stock and prices. Don't forget the place, Fleming & Oglevee, 139 Wood street.

The Best Bargain in Unlaundried Shirts Ever Sold.

We have bought over 500 dozen of the celebrated French Yoke Shirts, made from Wamsutta Muslin and the best quality of 2200 Irish Linen Bosoms and Cuffs, finished complete with Buttons, Button Holes and Eyelets. Every shirt warranted to be a perfect fit. We guarantee this shirt to be as good quality as can be made at *any price*. We will sell them for the present at $12 per dozen or ONE DOLLAR EACH. Call and examine them. They are the best bargain in shirts ever sold.

A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174 Federal street,
Allegheny.

Unredeemed Watches.

Ladies' Gold Watches from $15, $16, $17 and $18 upward, warranted for time and quality, at E. DeRoy's Grand Central Loan Office, 153 and 155 Smithfield street, GAZETTE Building.

HATS.

Direct from the Factories.

Immense sale of Men's, Boys' and Children's Felt and Straw Hats. Boys' Straw Hats for 25 cents. Boys' Straw Hats for 40 cents. Boys' Straw Hats for 50 cents. Boys' Dress Hats for 75 cents. Men's Hats for $1.00. Large lot of Children's Straw Hats from 15 to 25 cents. Call soon and get bargains, 93 Federal street, Allegheny. Three doors above Stockton avenue.

Northeast Corner

of Sixth and Smithfield street (GAZETTE building), Nos 153 and 155, is the exact location of E DeRoy's Grand Central Loan Office. Don't forget.

Unredeemed Clothing.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

BREVITIES.

····The supply main at the lower water works is broken.

····The Gonned club announces its fourth and last soiree for Thursday evening, June 8th.

····James W. Flowers was arrested yesterday for stealing a lot of razors. He awaits a hearing.

····Sewickleyans were gratified on Tuesday evening by a drill of Hutchinson's battery on the base ball grounds.

····The fare over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, from this city to Washington, has been reduced to eight dollars.

····The Commissioners of Butler county yesterday visited the Workhouse, Penitentiary, Dixmont and the Reform School.

····During the row at Friendship Park on Tuesday afternoon a man had a portion of one of his cheeks cut off with a razor.

····A coat worth five or six dollars was stolen from a boy named Schmidt, near St. Philip's church, Twelfth ward, last night.

····James Butler waived a hearing before the Mayor last evening on a charge of assault and battery upon Dennis Coen, and gave bail for trial.

····A District Convention of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the Alliance rooms this afternoon at two o'clock. Mrs. George Bingham will preside.

····Hiram Kelly who was charged with stealing a watch from H. Kennedy, of the steamer Seven Sons, had a hearing yesterday, and was honorably discharged.

····The fifteenth anniversary of the Home for the Friendless will take place today, in Allegheny, at the Home, corner of Washington street and Church avenue.

····Wm. Shaw, mate of the steamer John Gilmore, fell through a hatchway in Gilmore's warehouse, on Water street, yesterday. He received rather severe injuries.

····Wood street, Pittsburgh, is the most filthy street to be found in any town in the United States. It is a disgrace to any civilized community.—*Kittanning Republican.*

····Most of the glass factories will shut down during the summer, in consequence of the dullness of trade, there being but little demand for glassware of any description.

····The Allegheny Park Commission are to be requested to allow the jubilee of Sunday School children, of Allegheny county, to take place in the Allegheny Parks on July 31.

····The report of the tent of the Lowry engine at the Allegheny water works is completed, and will be presented to the Water Committee at its meeting next Monday evening.

····Rachel Faddis, the insane girl arrested for killing her aged mother, in Lawrence county, a week or so ago, was tried at New Castle last week and acquitted. She is to be sent to Dixmont.

····Mayor McCarthy thinks professional base ball playing should be suppressed on account of its immoral tendencies. He says that gambling and drunkenness are inseparable from the game.

····Samuel Mead, the New Lisbon, Ohio, murderer, under sentence of death, who escaped from jail recently, is reported to have passed through Pittsburgh a day or two since in female apparel.

····The work in the City Assessor's office for this year having been completed, sixteen clerks were discharged yesterday. Most of them will go into the Collector's office until the collections are completed.

····Charles Benz in jumping from a wagon on Penn avenue, near Negley's, slipped and the front wheel of the vehicle passing over his leg fractured the thigh bone. This is the third time the same leg has been broken.

····To-day, the fast train, that is to run from New York to San Francisco in a limited number of hours, and from New York to this city without stopping, leaves the former place at 6 A. M. It will reach here this evening.

····The Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of Robert Hay, who was killed at the Anderson street crossing of the Fort Wayne railroad Tuesday evening. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

····A colored driver in the employ of Mr. Cartwright, of the East End, disappeared Tuesday evening with a horse and rockaway carriage. Mr. C. does not think he has stolen the rig, but has asked the police to keep on the lookout for it.

····The Coroner held 20 inquests during month of May. Of the number 3 were killed by railroads, 4 committed suicide, 1 was accidently drowned, 1 died from unknown cause, 1 intemperance, 1 killed by a team and the others died from natural causes.

····Dr. Turner Patterson, of Mercer, and David Weller, of Frederick, Mercer county, were arrested a few days ago by Hopkins, of the U. S. Secret Service, and lodged in the Erie jail, on a charge of being members of the Argraves gang of counterfeiters.

····A South Sider writes to the Mayor that more light is needed on Twenty-seventh street, near the P. V. & C. R. R., and thinks a man could be knocked down, robbed and placed on the railroad track, and nobody know anything of it until daylight.

····John Hickman, a brewer, had a hearing before Mayor McCarthy yesterday on a charge of furious driving, by which a child was run over on Fifth avenue, May 11th. It appearing from the testimony that the child ran in front of the horses, Hickman was discharged.

····The report of Local Inspectors Neeld and Atkinson for May, is as follows: Steamers inspected—one passenger, one ferry, five tow and one dredge boat; total, 1,200 tons. Licenses granted—Masters, sixteen; mates, seven; pilots, five; engineers, sixteen; second engineers, three; total, forty-seven.

····The Board of Viewers yesterday completed the final report on the opening of Bailey or Delmont street, from Hazelwood avenue to Judas street, Twenty-third ward. The opening damages aggregate $274, and the Delmont-Jones farm will have to pay the same, as the opening of the street is chiefly for the benefit of this farm property.

····Ann Shovelin, about fifty years of age, yesterday stole a letter out of Depot Master Butler's officer, at Union depot, containing a draft for fifty dollars. The police were notified and she was soon arrested, and the letter and draft found in her possession. She is in the Central Station, awaiting a hearing to-day.

····During Monday night officer Cronin discovered two men attempting to rob a drunken man, named Jeremiah Cahill. He arrested all three, the first proving to be Jo Magee and "Bunty" Gillespie. They will have a hearing to-day on the charge. Cahill was sent to the Workhouse for sixty days for confirmed drunkenness.

····Mary Coffey, for drunkenness, boggary, and disorderly conduct was sent thirty days to Claremont, yesterday, by the Mayor. W. W. Snyder, the boy arrested at Friendship Park, for being engaged in the riot, was sent to the Workhouse for ninety days. Also, Jeremy Cahill, for confirmed drunkenness, was sent to the same place for sixty days.

····Sixth avenue, above Smithfield street, is almost entirely obstructed by the building material of the church being erected on the corner. Last evening a driver attempted to go up the avenue with a load of hay, and being compelled to turn to the gutter, the wagon upset, spilling the load. As it would be impossible for a baby cart to upset in that locality at that time of day without falling on a child, as a matter of course the hay buried a couple of urchins. They were rolled out entirely uninjured. Perhaps the hay would be well for the Street Commissioner to see that the avenue is not entirely blockaded.

····Wm. Harmon, while painting a house yesterday morning at the corner of Sammon street and Middle alley, Allegheny, fell from the scaffolding to the ground, a distance of forty feet, and was fatally injured. His spine was dislocated and his lower limbs paralyze. He was taken to his residence, No. 12 Isabella court, off Robinson street, where Dr. Hill did all in his power to ameliorate his suffering. It was reported last night that he was dead. His wife and child are absent in New York attending the funeral of her mother, and it is more than likely that upon her return she will follow the remains of her husband to the grave. If not dead already there is no prospect of his recovery.

PERSONAL.

···Col. T. M. Bayne addressed the people of Bridgeville on Decoration Day.

···Ira D. Sankey is now singing in the choir of the M. E. church at Newcastle.

···Billy White assumes his position as Chief Engineer of the Fire Department today.

···Rev. James Kennedy, of New York, lectures at Library Hall this evening on the "Battle of the Boyne."

···Harry Hotto, an actor, well known in Pittsburgh, is playing this week at the Academy of Music, in Cumberland, supporting Miss Anderson, who is enacting *Evadne, Meg Merrilies, Juliet*, &c.

···The numerous friends of Rev. E. M. Wood, of New Brighton, will be pleased to learn that he is improving rapidly, and hopes are entertained that in a short time he will be entirely restored to health.—*Beaver Radical.*

···Miss Eva Muller, sister of Fred. Muller, of the *Chronicle*, was, at the recent competition for pencil sketching at Cooper Institute, N. Y., awarded the first prize, $50 in gold. As for Fred. not a man in America could compete with him as a punster.

HATS.

Direct from the Factories.

Immense sale of Men's, Boys' and Children's Felt and Straw Hats. Boys' Straw Hats for 25 cents. Boys' Straw Hats for 40 cents. Boys' Straw Hats for 50 cents. Boys' Dress Hats for 75 cents. Men's Hats for $1.00. Large lot of Children's Straw Hats from 15 to 25 cents. Call soon and get bargains, 93 Federal street, Allegheny. Three doors above Stockton avenue.

DECORATION DAY.

Substantial Way to Decorate.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

This day we have set apart for the beautiful and touching ceremony of decking with flowers the graves of the heroes who made the terrible sacrifice of their young manhood and their lives to maintain the Union *through the principles of the Republican party.* This ceremony meets the approval of every patriotic citizen, certainly of every one who believes in the Union of States, with equal rights to all. It is certainly well to keep alive the tender memories of those brave, big-hearted fellows, without glorying in the victories of the past, or stirring up hot blood by the recital of our comrades' valor. As the beautiful ritual of the Grand Army has it, "We desire to forget all, save the good in the past, whilst we renew our inflexible purpose to maintain the Government, saved by the devotion of our comrades." But whilst we do this to the memory of the gallant dead, we have those amongst us, whose "*truest rank of shattered limb*" appeals to the people, and particularly to the Republicans for more substantial recognition. A few days since I met a fine, intelligent-looking young fellow hobbling around on crutches. Upon inquiry his story was soon told. Wounded in the war, he has dragged his shattered leg around, with how much suffering and pain I cannot tell, for some twelve years, and finally was obliged to have it amputated a few months since. Is he deserving of any consideration at our hands? If he is a capable and honest man, I think he is. This is——Thomas, now a candidate for nomination for Coroner. Now I do not think a man should be selected for position *merely* because he served as a soldier of the Republic; but if at all qualified for the position he asks there should be no question—but that he should be the first choice for the honors and emoluments which we have to distribute. I did not know of Mr. Thomas until lately. I have made some inquiry, and find him an industrious, competent, and honest man. Having worked in some capacity in a rolling mill, his wound disabled him from pursuing it. This has forced him to many distasteful shifts to make a living. Constant demands of surgeons and medicine, loss of time and suffering, has left him without money to make an *active* canvass, such as his healthy competitors have done. Therefore I ask you, Messrs. Editors, to publish this letter, which has been written without his knowledge, free; and I ask the delegates to the Coroner's Convention, next Tuesday, to make some inquiry about this matter, and if they find this soldier, workingman, patriot, and cripple competent, to sacrifice any personal feeling they may have for other candidates, even if they be good men, and honor themselves, strengthen the party and *decorate* in a substantial manner this soldier with, not spring flowers, but a nomination. REPUBLICAN.

Decoration Day, May 30, 1876.

ALLEGHENY FINANCES.

Monthly Statement of the City Comptroller.

Controller James Brown, of Allegheny City, reports the following receipts and expenditures last month:

RECEIPTS.

Markets	$ 1,821 72
Diamond Scales	168 50
Second ward Scales	230 75
Wharves and Landings	142 33
Inspector Wood and Bark	53 45
Fines and Forfeitures	336 65
Delinquent Taxes	10,749 80
Wholesale License	1,876 16
Sanitary	25 00
Sundry Sources	100 00
Sewer Bonds Sold	22,501 20
Interest on Unexpended Balances	16 55
Grading and Paving	1,653 93
Sewer Construction	1,750 48
Opening and Widening Streets	3,523 66
Street Permits	90 00
Sale of Ice	78 00
Water Rents, per Metre	888 47
Poor Fund, No. 1	2,337 94
Poor Fund, No. 2	12,704 19
P. P. W. & C. R. R. Co.	1,700 00
Peddlers' License	100 00
Ice sold from Park Lake	151 00
Total	$62,908 10

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	$ 3,052 61
Fire Department	3,764 88
Streets	3,826 24
Wharves and Landings	43 75
Surveys	117 75
Police	3,877 18
Contingent Fund	710 39
Water Works	2,933 77
Gas	166 70
City Property	549 60
Grading and Paving Streets	3,256 63
Sewer Construction	2,893 82
Sanitary	137 60
Park and Extensions	1,725 19
Interest on Sewer Bonds	17 50
Special Assessment for Opening and Widening Streets, Board Walks, &c	3,040 60
Interest on Park Bonds	3,595 00
Markets	16 50
Sewer Fund, No. 2	20,591 78
Poor Fund, No. 1	2,301 82
Poor Fund, No. 2	10,672 00
Total	$63,955 41
Receipts per month of May	$62,908 10
Balance in Treasury, May 1st	8,463 50
Total	$71,371 60
Disbursements for month of May	$63,955 41
Balance on hand, June 1st	7,416 19
Total	$71,371 60
Deposited in City Depositories	$7,416 19

REGISTER'S OFFICE.

Report for the Month of May.

Register Gray makes the following report of business transacted in his office during the month of May, 1876:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedents.	*Executors*
George L. Dwerr	
David E. Evans	Margaret R. Evans.
Robert Patterson	Matthew M. Patterson.
Casper Weistropp	Mary Weistropp.
Sarah Isrsell	Matilda D Isrsell.
Jacob Schmitt	Barbara Schmitt.
Frances Hartman	John Hartman.
John Graham	Wm. B Graham.
	D. M. Graham, M. D.
Zephaniah Joseph	Mary Joseph.
Elizabeth Dunn	T. D. Casey.
John Nerpel	Margaret Nerpel.
Martha Taylor	A. M. Brown, Esq.
Henry Kimmel	Barbara Kimmel.
James Watt, Sr	A. S. Bell, Esq.
Philip Zimmerman	Barbara Zimmerman.
	Albert H. Childs.
Harvey Childs	Harvey Childs, Jr.
	Jane B. Childs.
Mary Kramer	Martin Becker.

LETTERS OF ADMINSTRATION GRANTED

Decedent.	*Administrator.*	*Bond.*
Annie Carpenter	Dr. C. R. Stuckslager	$ 600
Caroline Lewis	Rebeca C Nixon	600
Thos. Coyle	Patrick Coyle	2,400
Thurs. Antis	Watson Antis	1,000
Thos. Gormley	D. Willinbrand	10,000
M. E. Johnston	Hill Burgwin, Esq.	10,000
John Black	C. Snively, Esq.	1,000
Hugh. Andrews	John Andrews	800
Cath. Arensburg	Conrad Arensburg	1,200
J. W. Patterson	C. B. Patterson	100
Annie Schields	Geo. Hottelmaier	250
Jacob Kelster	J. B. Copeland	700
Mary Wylie	J. H. White, Esq.	2,000
Eliz. Bauer	J. Hildebrand	1,500
Alex. Hazlett	W. J. Hazlett	800
Christ. Spelker	Jos. Spelker	800
M. Livingston	W. R. Livingston	1,300
Susan Winter	Jno. B. Ingham	1,000
Peter Wolf	Mary Wolf	300
Wm. Wallace	Mary E. Wallace	8,000
Sarah J. Irwin	Mary E. Irwin	3,500
John Easton	Wm. Easton	100

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharge falling into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious mucous, purulent, muco-purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulceration, scabs on nostrils, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

When applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, and accompanied with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as constitutional treatment, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy produces perfect cures of the worst cases of Catarrh and Ozæna of many years' standing. This thorough course of medication constitutes the only scientific, rational, safe, and successful manner of treating this odious disease that has ever been offered to the afflicted.

Always Keep in View, if you want any Ready-made Clothing, or any goods made to order for yourself or boys, that there is no better or more reliable house than Strassburger & Joseph's. This firm practises no humbug and no misrepresentation. They wish the public to understand that they will not resort to any devices that will mislead purchasers. Their uniform policy has been to give their customers a good, honest article and to guarantee their prices always to be the lowest, either in their Ready-made or Merchant Tailoring Department.

STRASSBURGER & JOSEPH,
161 Federal street, Allegheny.

Another Express Robbery

would startle everybody, but not half as much as E. DeRoy does in selling unredeemed clothing. Large lot just opened. Grand Central Loan office, 153 and 155 Smithfield street, GAZETTE building. Don't forget the place.

Life Insurance.

Before insuring your life, examine the merits of the CONVERTIBLE LIFE POLICY of the *United States Life Insurance Company* of New York, which presents features suited to all ages and conditions. Full particulars given by

J. PALMER O'NEIL, Manager,
66 Fifth avenue.
MTH

Refrigerators, Ice Chests.

Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers and Filters of the very best in either city, for sale by Stevenson & Cartright, 158 Federal street, Allegheny.

Summer Dress Hats.

McCORD & CO.,

Respectfully invite attention to their elegant and large stock of

STRAW AND FELT

hats, comprising all the very latest styles, and every grade of Mens, Boys and childrens straw hats, also a full assortment of light and dark, soft and stiff Hats, *with prices lower than elsewhere.*

Agents for Youman's fine silk and stiff hats, 131 Wood street.

THE FIRE COMMISSION.

Special Meeting Last Night—End of the Fiscal Year—The New Committees—Miscellaneous Business.

Yesterday was the end of the fiscal year of the Pittsburgh Fire Department, and a special meeting of the Commission was held in the evening to finish up the business.

The final report of Acting Chief Evans was presented. There were fifteen fires and alarms, with a loss of $4,023. The larges were: May 5th, box 214, stable in St. Mary's Cemetery, loss $150; May 5th, box 67, Wetmore & Meyer's oil works, loss $1,000; May 8th, box 23, corner of Eighth and Penn streets, loss $230; May 19th, box 94, house of August Rudolph and butcher shop of L. Stanley, Second avenue, at Frankstown, loss $2,500.

A number of transfers and appointments to fill vacancies were reported, and nearly all confirmed. The approval of W. J. Wilson as fireman of Engine No. 3, on Seventh avenue, was again deferred until a later meeting.

The following was presented:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board are due and are hereby tendered to Samuel McCutcheon, Acting Assistant Chief Engineer for the past three months, for his attention to duty and his excellent deportment as an officer.

Resolved, That in view of the services of Mr. McCutcheon, he be granted one week's leave of absence. Adopted.

The bonds of Chief White and Assistant Evans were read and approved, and both gentlemen assigned to their respective duties.

The matter of purchasing an additional quantity of hose was referred to the new Chief for a report at the next meeting.

The chairman announced the appointment of the following standing committees:

Finance—Pitcairn, Coates, Pender and Hays.

Building and Real Estate—McIlroy, Torley, Irwin and Larimer.

Apparatus—Torley, Hays, Coates and Larimer.

Supplies—Torley, Hays and Pitcairn.

Feed—Hays, Pender and McIlroy

Horses—McIlroy, Irwin and Hays.

Complaints and Charges—Hays, Pitcairn and Torley.

The subsist will be opened on Wednesday, the 14th instant, and continue open for two months, so all who desire to get on will be able to hand in their applications. Applicants will be required to appear before the Board in person on the meeting nights of the Board.

Adjourned.

A Terrible Death

On Saturday Harrison McKinstry, who has had charge of the erection of the gas works which are being built at Spring City by the American Wood Paper Company, went to get on the cars at Royer's Ford station, Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, crossing one track to reach them in front of a swiftly approaching express train, he being heedless of all warnings to stay back. He, however, reached the cars and had seized hold of the train, when the express train came dashing by and McKinstry, as if drawn in by the current of air, fell backward under the moving train. The wheels first severed his head from his body, then caught

HOME NEWS.

probabilities for to-day are stationary and falling barometer, brisk and possibly high southeast to southwest winds, generally higher temperature and frequent thunder storms.

Getting Hoodooned.

There is a lot of young men in Allegheny who take great delight in abusing inoffensive policemen whenever they get an opportunity. On several occasions officers have had to draw their revolvers and fire into the crowds to save their lives. Tuesday evening a crowd of three such characters assailed Officer Hetherichs where he was unable to get assistance, knocked him down and kicked him severely. The officer recognized but one of his assailants, Edward Huth, whom he arrested yesterday, and Mayor Phillips let him off with a fine of only $20 and costs, for which he should be thankful.

Will Not Row.

On last Monday David Morgan, of the Soho Boat Club, challenged Al. Hopkins, of the Clipper Boat Club, to row a three mile single scull race, for $100 a side, or more. The parties were to meet at Stroup's, on Fifth avenue, last evening, to arrange preliminaries. Morgan was on hand promptly with his friends, but Hopkins failed to come to time. Subsequently he met Morgan on the avenue, and told him that he would not accept the challenge, as he preferred to work for six dollars a day to rowing with any one. The race, therefore, will not come off.

Body Identified.

The body found in the Allegheny river Tuesday morning, an account of which we published yesterday, was identified as that of Mrs. Louisa Seiforth, who formerly resided at 707 East Ohio street, Allegheny. She left her home Sunday afternoon, and it is presumed committed suicide, as she some time since talked of taking her own life. Alderman Larkin summoned a jury yesterday morning, and after viewing the body the inquest was adjourned until 7 o'clock last evening, at which time it was again adjourned until 7 o'clock this evening in consequence of the absence of witnesses.

Base Ball Notes.

The Allegheny and Active clubs play in Union Park this afternoon.

A typographical error yesterday made us say that the game between the Bakewell & Matthews and Stevenson & Foster nines at Braddock's on Tuesday ended in favor of the latter by a score of 18 to 7. At the close of nine innings the score was 17 to 17, but in the tenth inning the S. & F. nine got one run by a reversed decision of the umpire. The B. & M. boys call it a draw game and want to try again.

A hotly contested game of base ball was played at Union Park, (Decoration Day) between the Jeff Haworths and Archie Taylors. It resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 7 to 5.

At New Haven—Cincinnatis 6, New Havens 3. At Providence—Chicago 16, Rhode Island 1.

Allegheny City Property.

The Committee on City Property of Allegheny Councils last evening awarded the contract for putting in a couple of sinks in the city building to Mr. Spangle for $43. Two bids for supplying the city offices with ice during the summer were presented, one from the Iron City Ice Company at sixty cents and the other from the Chautauqua Ice Company at fifty cents per hundred pounds. The contract was awarded to the latter company. The supply last year cost but twenty-three cents per hundred pounds.

Messrs. Lindsay and Biber were appointed to see about repairing the sidewalk at the Lemon Hotel.

New floors were ordered to be laid in the Good Will and Ellsworth Engine Houses, and window curtains were ordered to be procured for the Grant and Friendship companies.

A Razor and Rifle Dispute in Allegheny.

Shortly before twelve o'clock on Tuesday night a disturbance took place in a house on Davis alley, near Monterey street, Allegheny, between three negroes, which was rather exciting for a time. Charles Black, Wilson Clark and Harriet Harris were in the house in question and a dispute arose between them. Black drew a razor and attacked Mrs. Harris, who, to save herself, leaped out of the window of the second story, and was pretty badly hurt. Black then attacked Clark, but the latter struck Black on the head with the butt end of a rifle, breaking the rifle, knocking him down, and inflicting a large wound on his skull. By this time Lieuts. Campbell and Officer Cochran put in an appearance, whereupon Clark disappeared. Black was bleeding very profusely. Dr. Boggs was summoned and dressed the wound. Clark was arrested yesterday and held for a hearing. The woman was so badly injured that she was confined to her bed yesterday.

Weather.

The indications of the last month are as correct as could be desired, as reported, a natural pleasant May without breezes, but cloudy and warm. In my postcript it was stated a more cloudy and rainy month may be expected, that instead of thirteen days of rain, I substituted two thirds, which proved to be nineteen days of the twenty-nine.

THE RECORD.

From April 24th to May 23-1, cloudy and variable days, twenty-one, of which nineteen more or less of rain; clear or fair, eight; frosts, four; thunder, five; hail, two. Daily average of thermometer 60, river 6 50-100 feet, rain fall 4 50-100 inches. Temperature: maximum May 20th, 76; minimum April 30th, 42. From May 1st, 1875, thermometer 58, rain fall 1 50-100 inch s, river 5½ feet.

The farming interests are in as good condition as could be desired, but liable to the ravages of the potato bugs, hurricanes and hail, but not from floods. There will be some thunder showers, and probably rain enough to keep off a drought.

INDICATIONS.

From May 23 to June 21, fourteen cloudy and variable days, of which, nine of rain and fifteen clear or fair; another a dry and pleasant month, with great heat, about 18 to 25, almost a counterpart of the last month.

PITTSBURGH, May 27, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall.

The rapidity with which Hale is selling seats for the opera of "The Bohemian Girl," presages a large audience to-morrow night, the occasion of Harry Elsler's benefit. The characters are well cast, the majority if not all the persons who are to sustain them being accounted good actors as well as fine singers. Fresh voices are embraced in the chorus. The opera will be accompanied by the Germania orchestra under the leadership of Prof. Tetedoux. All these now constitute a attraction that should certainly be strong enough to fill every seat.

Fifth Avenue Theatre.

A complimentary benefit will be given to Harry Elsler at this theater to-morrow night. Numerous volunteers are announced.

LAST WEEK'S MORTALITY.

An Increase in the Number of Deaths.

The total number of deaths in the city last week was fifty-five, from the following causes: Measles 1; scarlet fever 3; enteric fever 1; remittent fever 1; whooping cough 1; omalipox 2; cancer of stomach 1; tubercular meningitis, pulmonic 1; marasmus 1; milliary tuberculosis 2; dropsy 1; meningitis 4; apoplexy 1; paralysis 1; epilepsy 2; myilitis 1; pericarditis 1; valve disease of heart 1; dilation of heart 1; laryngitis, acute, 1; bronchitis, acute, 1; bronchitis, chronic, 1; pneumonia 2; abscess of lungs 1; teething 1; gastritis 2; enteritis 1; cirrhosis of liver 1; Bright's disease, chronic, 1; old age 1; debility 2; run over by street car 1; drowning 3; cutting throat 1. Total 55. White—Males 25; females 26; total 51. Colored—Males 2; females 2; total 4. Married 15; single 36; widows 4. Ages—Under one year 9; from 1 to 2 years 3; from 2 to 5 years 4; from 5 to 10 years 5; from 15 to 20 years 8; from 20 to 30 years 7; from 30 to 40 years 6; from 40 to 50 years 3; from 50 to 60 years 5; from 60 to 70 years 3; from 70 to 80 years 2.

NOT UNTIL AUGUST.

The Military Acquiesce in the Arrangement

Col. Guthrie, of the Eighteenth Regiment, returned yesterday from Philadelphia, where he had been to ascertain whether or not it would be advisable to take his regiment to that place on the Fourth or not. What he learned while there he thinks it much better to wait until August, and in that opinion a large majority of the Sixth Division agree. The original intention, it will be remembered, was to have a general display of the best regiments of the country on the Fourth. Since this idea was originated, however, the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut have decided not to send their regiments until August, and now, so far as known, but one regiment will be present—the Seventh New York. As to see the crack regiments of the country was one actuating reason for the desire of the city military to be present on the Fourth, the fact that none but the one mentioned will be present has much modified the dissatisfaction at the change of programme. Another reason why they now acquiesce cheerfully in the August arrangement is this: If they go in July they will have to encamp outside of the Centennial grounds, and the necessities of parade, drill and guard duty will be such that they can remain but an hour or two in the Centennial at a time, and each time they enter the gates they will have to pay the regular admission fee; while if they wait until August they will be encamped upon the Centennial grounds, affording all an opportunity to see the Exposition without cost. These reasons, and others, have, therefore, influenced the military to abide until August without murmuring, and we will have here the pleasure of their presence on the Centennial anniversary.

French Bread and rolls, Vienna Rolls, Graham Bread and Rolls, English Cream Bread, Family Bread, Homemade Bread, Rye Bread, Milk Bread, Cross Buns and Muffins and Boston Brown Bread, Wednesdays and Saturdays, MARVIN & Co. 18 Fifth avenue.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Wharton Bros., bankrupts. S. F. Owens appointed as assignee.

McKnight, Duncan & Co., bankrupts, city. The same discharged from bankruptcy.

John M. Justice, Erie county, bankrupt. The same discharged from bankruptcy.

J. W. Yost; bankrupt, Erie county. Assignee's report confirmed *nisi*.

O. F. Sheldon & Co., bankrupts, Erie county. Jury trial ordered.

John Horn, bankrupt, city. Creditors' petition for ascertainment and liquidation of alleged liens presented and referred to Register Willard.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, city. Order made for examination of Carter Gayley before Register Shafer.

N. Marshall & Co., bankrupts, Luzerne county. Register's report recommending payment of certain creditors presented and order made directing the payment of same.

Wettach, Gonch & Co., bankrupts, Allegheny. Argument on a motion for an injunction had and decision reserved.

A. Ickskeep & Co., bankrupts, city. Leave granted David Shaw to issue a *scire facias* upon a mortgage, and upon judgment, to issue thereon, and to make sale of land.

T. A. Raymond, bankrupt, Erie county. Petition for the refunding of money, presented and referred to Register Woodruff.

John Emmel, bankrupt, Allegheny. Petition for ascertainment and liquidation of alleged liens presented and referred to Register Shafer.

William Strobel, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Order made for sale of certain lot of ground.

Dorastus B. Irwin, bankrupt, Venango county. Order made for a hearing on the motion for an injunction on the 14th prox., meantime restraining James W. Hamilton.

H. Wurzell, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Order made allowing the Concordia Building and Loan Association, this city, to sell certain real estate.

John H. Strawn & Co., Allegheny county, bankrupt. Register's report confirmed absolute.

George J. Rodgers, bankrupt, Cambria county. Register's report confirmed absolute, and time granted on Assignee to show cause why funds in his hands should not be paid to petitioner.

Leon and Nathan Reinstram, bankrupts, Luzerne county. Bankrupts discharged.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judge Sterrett, and Stowe.)

Blakely vs. Grove, verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $134.09.

John Boyd vs. Wm. Toed; verdict for plaintiff for $315.10.

A. M. Marshall vs. John Hall & Co.; verdict for plaintiff for $2,887.89.

J. & C. McCune vs. J. C. Horner; verdict for plaintiff for $64.06.

Bradner & Hartman vs. Frazier Bros. Verdict for plaintiffs for $2,325.72.

C. C. Taylor, Esq., was appointed Commissioner to inquire into the alleged lunacy of H. Heinz.

In the voluntary assignment of N. Schneider, Thos. J. Keenan, Esq., was appointed auditor, without notice of the appointment of W. S. Wilson as auditor for the same purpose.

Trial List for To-day.

Barnes vs. Grove.
Briggs vs. Davis.
Order of Hibernians vs. Live et al.
Palmer et al. vs. Hale et al.
Reed et al. vs. Allemania Insurance Company.
Banneret vs. Owens.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.)

Metzger vs. City of Pittsburgh; previously reported. On trial.

White vs. King, action to recover damages for malicious prosecution. On trial.

Wilhelm vs. Weisbrad, action to recover damages for trespass. On trial.

Young vs. Worman, motion to strike off judgement of non pros.

First National Bank of Uniontown vs. Tinstman, rule to show cause why Sheriff sale should not be vacated.

Trial List for To-day.

Shaum et al. vs. Blair.
Goff et al. vs. P. V. & C. R. R.
Fraum vs. Bernd et al.
Neidle et al. vs. Hare.
Ayers & Co. vs. Seibert et ux.
Lemon vs. Levy et al.
Martin vs. Verner.
McKinly & McGinnis vs. Balantine et ux.
Woodman vs. Blair et ux.
Greenlee vs. City of Pittsburgh.
Scheffner vs. Same.
Bakewell, Pears & Co. vs. Cousin administrators.
Dravo, owner, vs. Furlong.
Zumpft vs. Alborn, Clark & Co.
Quilter vs. Blessing.
Leffler vs. Mills.
Demuth & Co. vs. Weddell.
Provost vs. Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon R. R. Co.
Taylor et al vs. Mitchell et al.
City of Pittsburgh vs. Kelly.
Donnelly vs. Fraziet Bros.
Walter & Son vs. Sill & Negley.
O'Mally vs. Douglass.
Hickok vs. Murphy.
Allegheny *Evening Mail* vs. Goff & Son.
Maloney & Lanahan vs. A. V. R. R. Co.
Stringer vs. Ingold & Co.
City of Pittsburgh vs. King.

Court Brevities.

THE U. S. Circuit Court was not in session yesterday.

THE Commissioners office was thronged with bridge builders yesterday.

COL. HILANDS, of the Orphans Court, was not at the office yesterday, in consequence of indisposition.

THE testimony in the Ross case was concluded yesterday, and the case was argued before Judge Hawkins, who reserved his decision.

THE jury in the case of Willoughby vs. McGrady, reported several days since, rendered a verdict yesterday in favor of plaintiff for the sum of $175.

THE Supreme Court, now in session in Harrisburg, gave a decision in the case of Cass vs. the P., V. & C. R. R. Co. "Judgment reversed, and *venire facias de novo* awarded.

FIRE WORKS.

Should the Use of Them be Permitted Within the City Limits?

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

With the approach of "Independence Day" in this, the Centennial year of our nation, the old question, the use of fire works within the bounds of the city, again arises for discussion. So much has been said against the custom, and there is so little, if anything to say in its favor, that it seems almost useless to say anything here concerning it. But as there are some persons who insist upon their use, apparently against all reason and argument, the question will be raised, and those who oppose it should enter the protest against it. First, the custom is a foolish and expensive one from which no benefit is derived by any one save the venders and manufacturers of the articles in question, and from which great injury has, and may again result in the loss of life and property. The under writers, who are, as a class, more directly interested in the matter than any others are, unanimously oppose it, and the property holders, even though their property may be insured to its full value, are not in favor of it. They have no desire to run the risk of having their property destroyed by fire, although it is insured, as they would suffer a great loss in trouble inconvenience, etc., which they would receive no compensation for.

If it is absolutely necessary for the comfort and well being of any of our citizens to use fire works on the nation's birthday, or on any other occasion they should be permitted the privilege of doing so to what extent they desire, provided they purchase the material, foot the bills and explode them outside of the city limits, at some point where life and property will not be jeopordized. The city Councils some years since wisely passed an ordinance prohibiting the custom in this city, which ordinance still remains unrepealed, and which should be strictly and rigidly enforced.

A CITIZEN.

GREAT RUSH

For Summer Hats at Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood Street.

The beautiful styles of summer hats and the very low prices at which they are being sold by the popular house of Fleming & Oglevee, has produced quite a rush for them, and their large and spacious house is constantly thronged with customers.

All who want to purchase anything in the hat line, from the beautiful Dunlap & Co.'s Fifth Avenue to the child's fancy straw hat, are invited to call and examine our stock and prices. Don't forget the place, Fleming & Oglevee, 139 Wood street.

The Best Bargain in Unlaundried Shirts Ever Sold.

We have bought over 500 dozen of the celebrated French Yoke Shirts, made from Wamsutta Muslin and the best quality of 2200 Irish Linen Bosoms and Cuffs, finished complete with Buttons, Button Holes and Eyelets. Every shirt warranted to be a perfect fit. We guarantee this shirt to be as good quality as can be made at *any price*. We will sell them for the present at $12 per dozen or ONE DOLLAR EACH. Call and examine them. They are the best bargain in shirts ever sold.

A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

Unredeemed Watches.

Ladies' Gold Watches from $15, $16, $17 and $18 upward, warranted for time and quality, at E. DeRoy's Grand Central Loan Office, 153 and 155 Smithfield street, GAZETTE Building.

HATS.

Direct from the Factories.

Immense sale of Men's, Boys' and Children's Felt and Straw Hats. Boys' Straw Hats for 35 cents. Boys' Straw Hats for 40 cents. Boys' Straw Hats for 50 cents. Boys' Dress Hats for 75 cents. Men's Hats for $1 00. Large lot of Children's Straw Hats from 15 to 25 cents. Call soon and get bargains, 93 Federal street, Allegheny. Three doors above Stockton avenue.

BREVITIES.

....The supply main at the lower water works is broken.

....The Genred club announces its fourth and last soiree for Thursday evening, June 8th.

....James W. Flowers was arrested yesterday for stealing a lot of razors. He awaits a hearing.

....Sewickleyans were gratified on Tuesday evening by a drill of Hutchinson's battery on the base ball grounds.

.....The fare over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, from this city to Washington, has been reduced to eight dollars.

....The Commissioners of Butler county yesterday visited the Workhouse, Penitentiary, Dixmont and the Reform School.

....During the row at Friendship Park on Tuesday afternoon a man had a portion of one of his cheeks cut off with a razor.

....A coat worth five or six dollars was stolen from a boy named Schmidt, near St. Phillip's church, Twelfth ward, last night.

....James Butler waived a hearing before the Mayor last evening on a charge of assault and battery upon Dennis Coen, and gave bail for trial.

....A District Convention of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the Alliance rooms this afternoon at two o'clock. Mrs. George Bingham will preside.

....Hiram Kelly who was charged with stealing a watch from H. Kennedy, of the steamer Seven Sons, had a hearing yesterday and was honorably discharged.

....The fifteenth anniversary of the Home for the Friendless will take place today, in Allegheny, at the Home, corner of Washington street and Church avenue.

....Wm. Shaw, mate of the steamer John Gilmore, fell through a hatchway in Gilmore's warehouse, on Water street, yesterday. He received rather severe injuries.

....Wood street, Pittsburgh, is the most filthy street to be found in any town in the United States. It is a disgrace to any cizilized community.—*Kittanning Republican.*

.... Most of the glass factories will shut down during the summer, in consequence of the dullness of trade, there being but little demand for glassware of any description.

....The Allegheny Park Commission are to be requested to allow the jubilee of Sunday School children, of Allegheny county, to take place in the Allegheny Parks on July 3d.

....The report of the test of the Lowry engine at the Allegheny water works is completed, and will be presented to the Water Committee at its meeting next Monday evening.

....Rachel Faddis, the insane girl arrested for killing her aged mother, in Lawrence county, a week or so ago, was tried at New Castle last week and acquitted. She is to be sent to Dixmont.

....Mayor McCarthy thinks professional base ball playing should be suppressed on account of its immoral tendencies. He says that gambling and drunkenness are inseparable from the game.

....Samuel Mead, the New Lisbon, Ohio, murderer, under sentence of death, who escaped from jail recently, is reported to have passed through Pittsburgh a day or two since in female apparel.

....The work in the City Assessor's office for this year having been completed, sixteen clerks were discharged yesterday. Most of them will go into the Collector's office until the collections are completed.

....Charles Benz in jumping from a wagon on Penn avenue, near Ninth street fell and the front wheel of the vehicle passing over his leg fractured the thigh bone. This is the third time the same leg has been broken.

....To-day, the fast train, that is to run from New York to San Francisco in a limited number of hours, and from New York to this city without stopping, left the former place at 6 A. M. It will reach here this evening.

....The Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of Robert Ray, who was killed on Canon street crossing of the Fort Wayne railroad Tuesday evening. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

....A colored driver of the Empire of Mr. Cartwright, of the Lake Road, disappeared Tuesday evening with a horse and rockaway carriage. Mr. C. does not think he has stolen the rig, but has asked the police to keep on the lookout for it.

....The Coroner held 20 inquests during month of May. Of the number 3 were killed by railroads, 4 committed suicide, 5 were accidenly drowned, 1 died from unknown cause, 1 intemperance, 1 killed by a team and the others died from natural causes.

....Dr. Turner Patterson, of Mercer, and David Weller, of Frederick, Allegheny county, were arrested a few days since by Perkins, of the U. S. Secret Service, and lodged in the Erie jail, on a charge of being members of the Argraves gang of counterfeiters.

....A South Sider writes to the Mayor that more light is needed on Twenty-seventh street, near the P. V. & C. R. R. He thinks a man could be knocked down, robbed and placed on the railroad track, and nobody know anything of it until daylight.

....John Hickman, a brewer, had a hearing before Mayor McCarthy yesterday on a charge of furious driving, by which a child was run over on Fifth avenue, May 11th. It appearing from the testimony that the child ran in front of the horses, Hickman was discharged.

.....The report of Local Inspectors Neeld and Atkinson for May, is as follows: Steamers inspected—one passenger, one ferry, five tow and one dredge boat; total, 1,290 tons. Licenses granted—Masters, sixteen; mates, seven; pilots, five; engineers, sixteen; second engineers, three; total, forty-seven.

.... The Board of Viewers yesterday completed the final report on the opening of Hatley or Delmont street, from Hazelwood avenue to Julius street, Twenty-third ward. The opening damages aggregate $274, and the Delmont-Jones farm will have to pay the same, as the opening of the street is chiefly for the benefit of this farm property.

....Ann Shovelin, about fifty years of age, yesterday wrote a letter to the Depot Master Butler's office, at Union depot, containing a draft for fifty dollars. The police were notified and she was soon arrested, and the letter and draft found in her possession. She is in the Central Station, awaiting a hearing to-day.

....During Monday night officer Cronin discovered two men attempting to rob a drunken man, named Jeremiah Cahill. He arrested all three, the first proving to be Hugh Magean, of "Busy" Gillespie's. They will have a hearing to-day on the charge. Cahill was sent to the Workhouse for sixty days for confirmed drunkenness.

....Mary Coffey, for drunkenness, begging, and disorderly conduct was sent thirty days to the Workhouse yesterday by the Mayor. W. W. Snyder, the boy arrested at Friendship Park, for being engaged in the riot, was sent to the Workhouse for ninety days. Also, Jeremy Cahill, for confirmed drunkenness, was sent to the same place for sixty days.

....Sixth avenue, above Smithfield street, is almost entirely obstructed by the building material of the church being erected on the corner. Last evening a driver attempted to go up the avenue with a load of hay, and being compelled to drive in the gutter, the wagon upset, spilling the load. As it would be impossible for a baby cart to upset in that locality at that time of day without falling on a child, as a matter of course the hay buried a couple of urchins. They were pulled out without injury. Perhaps it would be well for the Street Commissioner to see that the avenue is not entirely blockaded.

....Wm. Harmon, while painting a house yesterday morning at the corner of Sampson street and Middle alley, Allegheny, fell from the scaffolding to the ground, a distance of forty feet, and was fatally injured. His spine was dislocated and his lower limbs paralyze. He was taken to his residence, No. 12 Isabella court, off Robinson street, where Dr. Hill did all in his power to ameliorate his suffering. It was reported last night that he was dead. His wife and child are absent in New York attending the funeral of her mother, and it is more than likely that upon her return she will follow the remains of her husband to the grave. If not dead already there is no prospect of his recovery.

PERSONAL.

***Col. T. M. Bayne addressed the people of Bridgeville on Decoration Day.

***Ira D. Sankey is now singing in the choir of the M. E church at Newcastle.

***Billy White assumes his position as Chief Engineer of the Fire Department today.

***Rev. James Kennedy, of New York, lectures at Library Hall this evening on the "Battle of the Boyne."

***Harry Hoito, an actor, well known in Pittsburgh, is playing this week at the Academy of Music, in Cumberland, supporting Miss Anderson, who is enacting *Evadne, Meg Merrilies, Juliet*, &c.

***The numerous friends of Rev. E. M. Wood, of New Brighton, will be pleased to learn that he is improving rapidly, and hopes are entertained that in a short time he will be entirely restored to health.—*Beaver Radical.*

***Miss Eva Muller, sister of Fred. Muller, of the *Chronicle*, was, at the recent competition for pencil sketching at Cooper Institute, N. Y., awarded the first prize, $30 in gold. As for Fred not a man in America could compete with him as a punster.

DECORATION DAY.

Substantial Way to Decorate.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

This day we have set apart for the beautiful and touching ceremony of decking with flowers the graves of the heroes who made the terrible sacrifice of their young manhood and their lives to maintain the Union *through the principles of the Republican party.* This ceremony meets the approval of every patriotic citizen, certainly of every one who believes in the Union of States, with equal rights to all. it is certainly well to keep alive the tender memories of these brave, big-hearted fellows, without glorying in the victories of the past, or stirring up hot blood by the recital of our comrades' valor. As the beautiful ritual of the Grand Army has it, "We desire to forget all, save the good in the past, whilst we renew our inflexible purpose to maintain the Government, and saved the devotion of our comrades." But whilst we do this to the memory of the gallant dead, we have those amongst us, whose *"truest rank of shattered limb"* appeals to the people, and particularly to the Republicans for more substantial recognition. A few days since I met a fine, intelligent-looking young fellow hobbling around on crutches. Upon inquiry his story was soon told. Wounded in the war, he has dragged his shattered leg around with how much suffering and pain I cannot tell, for some twelve years; and finally was obliged to have it amputated a few months since. Is he deserving of any consideration at our hands? If he is a capable and honest man, I think he is. This is —— Thomas, now a candidate for nomination for Coroner. Now I do not think a man should be selected for position *merely* because he served as a soldier of the Republic; but if at all qualified for the position he asks there should be no question but that he should be the first choice for the honors and emoluments which we have to distribute. I did not know of Mr. Thomas until lately. I have made some inquiry, and find him an industrious, competent, and honest man. Having worked in some capacity in a rolling mill, his wound disabled him from pursuing it. This has forced him to many distasteful shifts to make a living. Constant demands of surgeons and medicine, loss of time and suffering, has left him without money to make an *active* canvass, such as his healthy competitors have done. Therefore I ask you, Messrs. Editors, to publish this letter, which has been written without his knowledge. free; and I ask the delegates to the Coroner's Convention, next Tuesday, to make some inquiry about this matter, and if they find this soldier, workingman, patriot, and cripple competent, to sacrifice any personal feeling they may have for other candidates, even if they be good men, and honor themselves, strengthen the party and decorate in a substantial manner this soldier with, not spring flowers, but a nomination.

REPUBLICAN.

Decoration Day, May 30, 1876.

ALLEGHENY FINANCES.

Monthly Statement of the City Comptroller.

Controller James Brown, of Allegheny City, reports the following receipts and expenditures last month:

RECEIPTS.

Markets	$ 1,821 72
Diamond Scales	168 13
Second ward Scales	230 75
Wharves and Landings	142 33
Inspector Wood and Bark	53 45
Fines and Forfeitures	336 05
Delinquent Taxes	10,749 80
Vehicle License	1,876 16
Sanitary	25 00
Sunday Permits	160 00
Sewer Bonds Sold	22,501 20
Interest on Unexpended Balances	16 55
Grading and Paving	1,653 93
Sewer Construction	1,750 48
Opening and Widening Streets	3,323 00
Street Permits	60 00
Sale of Fornitures	7 50
Water Rents, per Metre	888 47
Poor Fund, No. 1	2,337 94
Poor Fund, No. 2	12,704 19
P. F. W. & C. R. R. Co	1,700 00
Peddlars' License	100 00
Ice sold from Park Lake	157 00
Total	$62,988 10

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	$ 3,052 61
Fire Department	3,764 88
Streets	3,826 24
Wharves and Landings	43 75
Surveys	117 75
Police	3,877 18
Contingent Fund	710 26
Water Works	2,593 77
Gas	166 00
City Property	549 60
Grading and Paving Streets	3,256 63
Sewer Construction	2,100 00
Sanitary	137 00
Park Commissioners	1,725 19
Interest on Sewer Bonds	17 50
Special Assessment for Opening and Widening Streets, Board Walks, &c	3,040 00
Interest on Park Bonds	395 00
Markets	16 20
Sewer Fund, No. 2	20,591 78
Poor Fund, No. 1	2,301 82
Poor Fund, No. 2	10,675 00
Total	$63,955 41

Receipts per month of May	$62,988 10
Balance in Treasury, May 1st	8 403 50
Total	$71,371 60
Disbursements for month of May	$63,955 41
Balance on hand, June 1st	7,416 19
Total	$71,371 60

Deposited in City Depositories...$7,416 19

REGISTER'S OFFICE.

Report for the Month of May.

Register Gray makes the following report of business transacted in his office during the month of May, 1876:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedents.	*Executors*
George L. Dwerr	
David E. Evans	Margaret R. Evans.
Robert Patterson	Matthew M. Patterson. James Patterson.
Casper Weistropp	Martin Weistropp.
Sarah Israell	Matilda D Israell.
Jacob Schmitt	Barbara Schmitt.
Frances Hartman	John Hartman.
John Graham	Wm. B Graham. D. M. Graham, M. D.
Zephaniah Joseph	Mary Joseph.
Elizabeth Dunn	T. D Casey.
John Nerpel	Margaret Nerpel.
Martin Taylor	A. M. Brown, Esq.
Henry Kimmel	Barbara Kimmel.
James Watt, Sr	A. S. Bell, Esq.
Philip Zimmerman	Barbara Zimmerman. Albert H. Childs
Harvey Childs	Harvey Childs, Jr. Jane B. Childs.
Mary Kramer	Martin Becker.

LETTERS OF ADMINSTRATION GRANTED

Decedent.	*Administrator.*	*Bond.*
Annie Arpenter	D. H. Stuckslager	$ 600
Caroline Lewis	Rebeca C Nixon	600
Thos. Coyle	Patrick Coyle	2,400
Thursa Antis	Watson Antis	1,000
Thos. Manchester	S. Williams	1,500
M. E. Johnston	Hill Burgein, Esq.	10,000
John Black	C. Snively, Esq.	1,000
Hugh. Andrews	John Andrews	800
Cath. Arensburg	Conrad Arensburg	1,200
J. M. Patterson	C. M. Patterson	100
Annie Schields	Geo. Hottelmaier	250
Jacob Keister	J. B. Copeland	700
Mary Wylie	J. H. White, Esq.	2,000
Eliz. Bauer	J. Hildebrand	1,500
Alex. Hazlett	W. J. Hazlett	800
Christ. Spelker	Jos. Spelker	800
M. Livingston	W. R. Livingston	1,300
Susan Winter	Jno. B. Ingham	1,000
Peter Wolf	Mary Wolf	300
Wm. Wallace	Mary M Wallace	8,000
Sarah J. Irwin	Mary E Irwin	3,500
John Easton	Wm. Easton	100

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharge falling into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious mucous, purulent, muco-purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

When applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, and accompanied with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as constitutional treatment, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy produces perfect cures of the worst cases of Catarrh and Ozena of many years' standing. This thorough course of medication constitutes the only scientific, rational, safe, and successful manner of treating this odious disease that has ever been offered to the afflicted.

Always Keep in View, if you want any Ready-made Clothing, or any goods made to order for yourself or boys, that there is no better or more reliable house than Strassburger & Joseph's. This firm practises no humbug and no misrepresentation. They wish the public to understand that they will not resort to any device that will mislead purchasers. Their uniform policy has been to give their customers a good, honest article and to guarantee their prices always to be the lowest, either in their Ready-made or Merchant Tailoring Department.

STRASSBURGER & JOSEPH,
161 Federal street, Allegheny.

Another Express Robbery

would startle everybody, but not half as much as E. DeRoy does in selling unredeemed clothing. Large lot just opened. Grand Central Loan office, 153 and 155 Smithfield street, GAZETTE building. Don't forget the place.

Life Insurance.

Before insuring your life, examine the merits of the CONVERTIBLE LIFE POLICY of the *United States Life Insurance Company* of New York, which presents features suited to all ages and conditions. Full particulars given by

J. PALMER O'NEIL, Manager,
MTH 66 Fifth avenue.

Refrigerators, Ice Chests,

Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers and Filters of the very best in either city, for sale by Stevenson & Cartright, 138 Federal street, Allegheny.

SUMMER DRESS HATS.

McCORD & CO.,

Respectfully invite attention to their elegant and large stock of

STRAW AND FELT

hats, comprising all the very latest styles, and every grade of Mens, Boys and childrens straw hats, also a full assortment of light and dark, soft and stiff Hats, *with prices lower than elsewhere.*

Agents for Youman's fine silk and stiff hats, 131 Wood street.

THE FIRE COMMISSION.

Special Meeting Last Night—End of the Fiscal Year—The New Committees—Miscellaneous Business.

Yesterday was the end of the fiscal year of the Pittsburgh Fire Department, and a special meeting of the Commission was held in the evening to finish up the business.

The final report of Acting Chief Evans was presented. There were fifteen fires and alarms, with a loss of $4,023. The largest were: May 5th, box 214, stable in St. Mary's Cemetery, loss $150; May 5th, box 67, Wormser & Meyer's oil works, loss $1,000; May 8th, box 23, corner of Eighth and Penn streets, loss $230; May 19th, box 94, house of August Rudolph and butcher shop of L. Stanley, Second avenue, at Frankstown, loss $2,500.

A number of transfers and appointments to all vacancies were reported, and nearly all confirmed. The approval of W. J. Wilson as fireman of Engine No. 3, on Seventh avenue, was again deferred until a later meeting.

The following was presented:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board are due and are hereby tendered to Samuel McCutcheon, Acting Assistant Chief Engineer for the past three months, for his attention to duty and his excellent deportment as an officer.

Resolved, That in view of the services of Mr. McCutcheon, he be granted one week's leave of absence. Adopted.

The bonds of Chief White and Assistant Evans were read and approved, and both gentlemen assigned to their respective duties.

The matter of purchasing an additional quantity of hose was referred to the new Chief for a report at the next meeting.

The chairman announced the appointment of the following standing committees:

Finance—Pitcairn, Coates, Pender and Hays.

Building and Real Estate—McIlroy, Torley, Irwin and Larimer.

Apparatus—Torley, Hays, Coates and Larimer.

Supplies—Torley, Hays and Pitcairn.

Feed—Hays, Pender and McIlroy.

Horses—McIlroy, Irwin and Hays.

Complaints and Charges—Hays, Pitcairn and Torley.

The sub-list will be opened on Wednesday, the 14th instant, and continue open for two months, so all who desire to go on will be able to hand in their applications. Applicants will be required to appear before the Board in person on the meeting nights of the Board.

Adjourned.

A Terrible Death

On Saturday Harrison McKinstry, who has had charge of the erection of the gas works which are being built at Spring City by the American Wood Paper Company, went to get on the cars at Royer's Ford station, Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, crossing one track to reach them in front of a swiftly approaching express train, he being heedless of all warnings to stay back. He, however, reached the cars and had seized hold of the irons, when the express train caught dashing by and McKinstry, as if drawn in by the current of air, fell backward under the moving train. The wheels first severed his head from his body, then caught him and both arms and both legs were torn off, leaving nothing but the bare trunk. This was again caught by the stove or heater under one of the cars and rolled over endways, crushing the entrails out and exposing the heart, which was pulsating with great rapidity. The head was found some thirty or forty feet from where the body was found, the legs were strewed along the track, while the cars of both trains were besmeared with blood, causing a scene that was sickening to behold. The engineer of the express train put on the air brakes when he saw McKinstry move across the track, and stopped the train as soon as possible, but it was too late. The deceased who was of Canal n. New Jersey, was on his way thither to receive his wife who was very ill, and when she was told of the horrible death of her husband was thrown into convulsions and died within five minutes. Mr. McKinstry had been in his employers' service for over thirty years and enjoyed their esteem and confidence.—*West Chester Village Record.*

Water Coolers, Filters, &c., at Reppert & Williams, No. 201 Penn street.

Roasted Alive.

Persons with heavy clothes on can realize the above. For fine summer clothing at one-fourth their value, see the unredeemed goods at E. DeRoy's Grand Central Loan Office, 153 and 155 Smithfield street